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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,729—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1896.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 6 P.M.
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
B.I. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th "
† GANGES	4207	T. F. Creery	17th "
P.M.I. CALEDONIA	7358	W. R. Andrews	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st "
B.I. CARTHAGE	3877	M. DeHorne	7th Aug. "
† GANGES	4207	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	3527	L. R. Moule	21st "
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept. "
† GANGES	4205	T. F. Creery	11th "

SATURDAY, 9 P.M.

B.I. PENINSULAR	3207	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October "
† GANGES	4205	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	6293	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
B.I. INDIA	3009	R. F. Briscoe	31st "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked P.M.I., proceeds to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand Packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th June, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 315	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
WINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,551	380	7th July 1896
GISELA	G. deGregorgono	4,353	360	7th Aug. 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 31st of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By other Accelerated Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1020	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
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In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	.....	2,705	350	21st July 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Suez House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 30, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July 1896.
MELBOURNE	4089	C. Bourdon	8th August "
SALAZIE	4295	Chevalier	5th Sept. "
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Veron	31st " "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
YARRA	DeMaubeuge	4,255	2nd July.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipp at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 11th July.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
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CALCUTTA—3, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W., and 77, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th July, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.
S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 7th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about the 2nd July noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, about the 7th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S.S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, about the 4th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S.S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 4th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st July 1896.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.
PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE S. S. "KOHINUR," 1,935 Tons, Captain H. ELLIOT, will Sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA, on the 3rd July, 1896.
Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.
For Freight and Passage apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Agents.
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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
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PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country customers. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 10) and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 10). Raw Wallers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	25 0
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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc. supplied.

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HEART LABELLED SPIRITS.
WHISKIES.
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SOUND and WHOLESOME SPIRITS.
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ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
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AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
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STOCKTAKING SALE.
STOCKTAKING this year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand
THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have decided with a view to clearing their old stock, to offer to the Public
DURING THE MONTH OF JULY ONLY
A Large number of HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIME-KEEPERS chiefly of their OWN MAKE in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the Market Prices.
All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 per cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 50 to 55 per cent. on the PRESENT MARKET VALUE OF WATCHES. Each Watch will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual guarantee.
Constituents in the Mofussil stating a limit of price and particulars as to whether a Gold, Silver or Metal Watch is required, will have special attention.
N.B.—Buyers unable to choose personally have the privilege of exchanging the Watch if on receipt it is not approved of.
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(BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE,
ESTABLISHED 1815.)
(THE WINE SHIPPERS OF THE EAST.)
CUTLER, PALMER and Co.'s Critically Selected Stock of WINES and SPIRITS, etc., in Bombay Godowns, Comprises High Class WHISKIES, BRANDIES, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES, PORTS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS, BITTERS and ALE and STOUT in Cask and Bottles.
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MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, having decided to RETIRE from BOMBAY at the end of their current Lease in August 1896, will allow a
SPECIAL DISCOUNT
FOR
CASH ONLY
on all heavy Goods, such as CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., in order to clear off as much of this class of Stock as possible and to avoid the trouble and expense of forwarding the same to their Calcutta House.

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IT is most important that such Articles as CIGARS, GLOVES, FEATHERS, etc., be kept DRY. This is most conveniently accomplished by the use of our
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which keep all such articles in perfection.
PRICES: Rs. 2-12; 3-12; 4; 6; according to size.
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BUT WHY SUFFER
Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy, free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.
Annas 8 and Re. 1.
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THURSDAY, JULY 2ND, AT 9-30 P.M.
FRIDAY, " 3RD, AT 9-30 P.M.

GRAND MATINEE
SATURDAY, JULY 4TH, AT 4 P.M.

MISS ANNIE MAY ABBOTT,
THE LITTLE GEORGIA MAGNET,
The greatest phenomenon since the Christian Era.
TWO HOURS of Inexplicable Mystery.
Food for Thought.
Interesting, Entertaining, and Amusing.
What is this mighty force that overcomes physical strength and baffles the scientific world?
Prices 1st Seats Rs. 3 Reserved.
2nd " " 2
Balcony, Pit & Ans. "
Plans and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co.'s
Children Half Price. Soldiers as usual.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED MR. P. BRENNWALD, to SIGN our Firm per procuration.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATED CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

"AULD SCOTTIE" WHISKY.

AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

"AULD SCOTTIE"

WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicinal purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

ABERDEEN WHISKY

SCOTT BROTHERS & Co.'s 3 Stars.
Rs. 2 per Bottle.

J. J. BORDES' ROYAL MESS BRANDY.

This BRANDY is so well known throughout the Presidency that it has pushed its way on its own merit.

NOTICE is hereby given that MOHSIN BIN SALEH BARRACK JUNG and RABIA BEGUM, widow of SALEH BIN OOMER BARRACK JUNG, both of Hyderabad (Deccan) Mahomedan inhabitants, have contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest to or in the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, lease or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing within fourteen days from the date hereof to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

All that piece of Government land containing by admeasurement 227 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land itevenue under old No. 49. New No. 4890, Old Survey No. 1885, and New Survey No. 9483, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1210, Street No. 9 and 11, all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Military Square, Fort, in the City and Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by Rutherfield Street, on or towards the West and South by the property of S. J. David, and on or towards the North by Military Square Lane aforesaid.—Dated this 2nd day of July, 1896.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, AND DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 226 OF 1896.

In the Matter of ARANVAYAL SABHAPATTY MOODLIAR till recently carrying on business at Bombay, Madras, Bellary and other places in partnership with other persons in the name of A. SABHAPATTY MOODLIAR and COMPANY, an adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that KARMALLY JUSAB and NUR MAHOMED JUSAB, carrying on business in partnership as Cotton Brokers in the name of NUR MAHOMED JUSAB and COMPANY the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent do appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any, they have, why the order made in this matter on the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, (whereby it was ordered under Section nine of the Indian Insolvent Act upon the Petition of the said Petitioning creditors Karmally Jusab and Nur Mahomed Jusab, that the said Insolvent should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the provisions of the said Act and whereby it was further ordered that the said Insolvent should within thirty days from the said twenty-third day of April, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects) should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged. Dated this first day of July, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-six

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 1st day of July, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI OOMERA BAI the widow of GUNEY CASSUM and NOOR MAHOMED GUNEY and SULEMAN GUNEY, the Sons of the said deceased, the latter being a minor by his mother and guardian the said BAI OOMERABAI and GUNEY CASSUM, have contracted to SELL to our client HAJEE OOSMAN DAWOOD, the hereditaments and premises comprised in the Schedule hereunder written and that any person or persons having any claim against or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of purchase, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, inheritance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known to the Undersigned, at their office, No. 11, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise he, she or they would be precluded from making the same and the purchase would be completed without notice to such claims, if any, which shall then be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE HEREINABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, building and hereditaments standing thereon, situate on the East of the Nagdevi Road, and containing by admeasurement 158 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Ward No. 380 and Street Nos. 39-97, and bounded as follows :—That is on the East by a sweepers' passage, on the West by the Nagdevi Street, on the North by the property of Bai Khatisahal, the widow of Aba Haji Ahmed, and on the South by the house of Minor Mahomed Adamji.—Dated this 1st day of July, 1896.

FRAMJI, MOOS, AND MEHTA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1896, for the SUPPLY OF METERS AND FITTINGS.

2. Forms of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I., B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
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Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

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NOTICES.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

HAVING DECIDED to LEAVE BOMBAY, I have in accordance with instructions received from the Board of Directors at TRIESTE, handed over charge of the Company's business at this place to Mr. EMIL SCARPA, who has been appointed to be my successor.

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.

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"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven-wards-gaze of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday.'—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epigraphe a ce luxueux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin: 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourcuoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile. Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, j'avois etude, jaurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.

"M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve que Lubin, ma's il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination. . . . Si M. O'Neill ne puise pas aux sources origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a mainte reprise du choc des elements qu'il a assembles, des eclairs qui ouvrent un instant des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif."—Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier—Fevrier, 1895.

The Reviewer of "The Flora of the Assyrian Monuments and its Outcomes" (by F. Bonavia, M. D.) writes:—"Of the evil eye and the charms by which its power was broken, Dr. Bonavia has little new to say, and in his remarks on the trident we can find no mention of Mr. H. B. Walters's learned paper on 'Poseidon's Trident' (Journal of Hellenic Studies, vol. xiii.); and that Mr. O'Neill's 'Night of the Gods,' a treasure of research on symbols, should have been overlooked by him is difficult to understand."—The Athenæum, [illegible]

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BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000 =	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,130,000 =	„ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in three days only removes gonorrhœa, gleet, and all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for syphilis, disease of the bones, sore throat, threatened destruction of the nose and palate, impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots blotches, and all those diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and the ruin of health. Under this medicine every vestige of disease rapidly disappears, and the skin assumes the pleasing softness of infancy.

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THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package, of all the principal Chemists and Medicine vendors throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and carefully observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 57,80,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,450
Bank of India	40,000	250	all	10 pr. ct.	1,570
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Commercial & Ld. Mge ...	{15,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	16 p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra ...	160,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	90
Chartered Bank of Hindustan and China	40,000	£50	£50	7 pr. ct.	457
Oriental Banking Corporation	25,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	244
National Bank of India ...	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.					
				Yearly	
Akbar ...	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co ...	100	500	all	15 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,200
Bellary ...	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	180
Bhownagger Press ...					
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co, Ltd ...	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton ...	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	177½
Bombay Cowasjee Press Co., Ld ...	600	200	200	14	192½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	200	200	200	12	230
Calcutta ...	200	1,200	1,200	dvd Rs15	320
East India ...	250	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	1183
Fort ...	150	2,400	600	25-4	1,160
French ...	200	300	300	dvd Rs30	600
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	300	dvd Rs30	330
Himoll Co., Ld ...	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Khandesh ...	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co ...	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	205
Maharashtra Cotton G. and P. Co, Ld. ...	200	500	500	53	95
Mercantile ...	1,250	125	125	dvd Rs 6	90
Morvi Co ...	1,125	400	400	Nil	385
Munnier M. ...	1,000	250	all	12	225
New Beras ...	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	535
New Indian ...	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	180
Peace of Wales ...	180	500	500	25	510
Rabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	500	75	20	380
Rajkot ...	200	500	500	30	585
Rand and Fun Co ...	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind ...	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Wodien Mills ...	550	250	250	Nil	75
Victoria Mills ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	975
Western India ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	
Wadia Mills ...	1,800	1,000	1,000	...	
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown ...	{1,750 / ...}	100	100	15 / 74	410
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	7½	40
Badham Pile ...	5,000	100	100	12	164
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation ...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,600
Do. New Issue ...	500	375	325	75	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	78
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. ...	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill ...	720	500	500	50	1,600
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000		400	5 pr.ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	12	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld. ...	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ..	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co ...	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	378
Kurrachee Landing ...	500	500	300	30	300
Maroka & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	40
Nader Foundry	1,000	100	300	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance ...	5,000	200	50	10 pr.ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	½	107
Port Steaming Co ...	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	517½
R. ...	1,000	100	100	0	60
Tyabbe & Co	2,000	500	225	90	1,070xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		130
Stephens Co.	2,200	25	100	dvd Rs1	31½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

	Rs.	
...h Gold ...	27	Nom.
...ce ...	27-4	
...ber Gold, old ...	26-14	
... do. new ...	26-12	
...'s bar Gold ...	26-14	
...of bar Gold ...	26-11	
...	17-2	
Dresden ...	17-3	
...	17-4	
...	26-14	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 3-50m., 3-51a. Low water, 9-5m., 10-29a.
Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre: Miss Annie May Abbott, 9-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Ehrenfels left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Amphitrite left the dock yesterday.

HOCKEY.—Rangers' F. Club vs. Cathedral High School (past and present), Cooperage ground, 5-45 p.m., sharp.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A conversational meeting will be held, this evening, at 5-30, in the hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort.

THE STORY OF A HORSE.—The case in which Ismail Mahomed Bey stood charged at the instance of Mr. Jehangir Framji Lali, a Veterinary Surgeon, with cheating and criminal misappropriation under circumstances already reported in these columns, was yesterday discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and the horse was ordered to be returned to the complainant.

NEW MILLS.—We stated the other day that a new mill under the name of the Kohinoor Mills was about to be started by Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., of Bombay. Arrangements are now being made to start the Prospect Mills under Mahomedan agency, and the Diamond Mills under Parsee agency. A new mill is also to be started in Sholapur with a capital of ten lakhs of rupees.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Dare Salam, Zanzibar, Bagamoyo, Kilwa, Ibo, Mozambique, Quilimane, Chinde, Delogoa Bay, Natal, East London, Algoa Bay, and Cape Town, per extra s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day (Thursday).—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Hydaspes, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, to-morrow (Friday).

DEATH OF MR. H. H. DRUVA.—A Surat correspondent writes:—I am exceedingly sorry to inform you of the sad and premature death of a well-known Gujarati and Sanskrit scholar and antiquarian, Mr. Harilal Harshadrai Druva, B.A., LL.B., D.L.A., M.R.A.S., &c., &c., late District Judge of Naosari, which sad event took place at his residence here, at 11 o'clock, on Monday night, at the early age of forty. This has caused widespread regret amidst his large circle of friends in Gujarat and elsewhere.

THE SEEDEE "MAGNET."—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Abdul Arab, the tall seafwart looking Seedee, who created a scene in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, by defying the power of the police, as described in our issue yesterday, was brought up for disorderly behaviour in a public place. The Seedee said he repented what he had done, and begged to be leniently dealt with. His Worship fined him Rs. 5.

THE TITLE OF SHUMS-UL-ULAMA.—On a representation made by certain Mahomedan gentlemen that the title of Shums-ul-Ulama has been peculiarly appropriated only for persons versed in Mahomedan law and literature, the Government of India requested the Bombay Government to make enquiries in the matter. The latter have therefore nominated a Committee consisting of Dustoor Hoshung Jamasp, Dustoor Peshotun By-ramjee Sanjana, Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanjee Jamsetjee Modyand others with a request to suggest some title other than that of Shums-ul-Ulama, which would be more appropriate for Parsees. The Committee met at the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, on Tuesday evening last, and with the assistance of some learned men they had called, decided that the title of "Valyadhya Payitee" would be appropriate for bestowal upon Parsees.

BURGLARY AND THEFT AT SHAMSETT STREET.—Narayen Gopalji, formerly a broker but at present unemployed, residing on the first floor of a house in Shamsett Street, reported to the police, on Tuesday morning, that on leaving his bed he found his room door open, and discovered a small wooden box, containing gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 1,800, also open, and the whole of its contents stolen. On a further examination of the room, a pair of gold wristlets, which were generally worn by complainant's wife but which had been taken off the night previous before going to bed and placed into an old turban on a shelf in an inner room, were also found to be stolen.

THE PAREL ASSAULT CASE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Henry Flanaghan, foreman of the Sirdar's Carbonic Acid Syndicate, residing at Ferguson Road, Parel, charged Mr. J. Fitzgerald, engine-driver in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and his coachman, Rama, with assault and criminal trespass, alleged to have been committed on the 30th of May last. Mr. L. De Souza, with Mr. De Quadros, appeared for the complainant, while accused was defended by Mr. Hemming. Mr. Hemming having cross-examined complainant's wife and his witnesses, briefly addressed the court, at the conclusion of which the magistrate said that he saw no reason why he should not restore the charge of causing hurt against the accused, which had already been framed on the last occasion. Mr. Hemming intimated that his client would give a written statement, and that he would call witnesses on behalf of the defence. The cross case brought by the accused against the complainant was then fixed for this afternoon.

RECEIVING STOLEN WATER MAIN PIPES.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Moore charged an old Borab, named Ebrahimji Cassumji, a dealer in old iron, having his place of business in Bapoo Dhaboo Street, with receiving and concealing property consisting of old water main pipes, iron collars and iron boxes, weighing in all 53 cwts., and collectively valued at Rs. 333, belonging to Mahomedally, a Borah contractor of the Bombay Municipality. For the last five months the work of removing old water main pipes from along the Purbhadavie Road and replacing new large ones in their place, has been going on. The old pipes, as they are removed from day to day, are allowed to remain on one side of the road. During the last month thirty-six pipes have been reported stolen, and consequently the bazaars were watched. The result was that on a certain information received the accused's godown was searched and the stolen pipes as well as some other property, which had been stolen some months ago, were recovered broken open. His Worship convicted accused, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ROBBERY AT DR. BLANEY'S BUNGALOW.—The police in the prosecution of their further inquiries regarding the theft of Rs. 250 from Dr. Blaney's iron safe in his bungalow at Grant Road, have now definitely ascertained that the two cooks, who were arrested on suspicion, had not committed the theft. The hamal Luximon Naraven, who has been for the last three years in the Doctor's service, made a certain statement and took the police to the shop of a Buniah, named Assyria Moolji, at Gilder Street, to whom, he alleged, he had given the stolen money for safe custody. The Buniah, on being interrogated by the police, denied having received Rs. 250 from the hamal, but admitted having received Rs. 3, on Sunday evening last, at 8 o'clock, i.e., about an hour after the theft had been committed. The accused then made a further statement, and took the police to the Doctor's bungalow, where he pointed out a spot, in which, he stated, he had concealed the money. On an examination of the place, the statement was found to be untrue. The hamal subsequently made another statement, and took the police to a tea shop at Grant Road, where the police recovered a small bundle, containing three towels, a pair of cases, one table cloth, one bottle of tea, and two bottles of sugar. These articles formed a portion of the property stolen from the Doctor's bungalow on Sunday evening. The accused then took the police to a house at Foras Road, where five towels, one table cloth, three pillow cases, four bottles of tea, one table napkin, and a large bottle of sugar, which were also stolen on Sunday evening by the Doctor's cook and butler, were recovered from a cook, named Rockey Gabriel. Further inquiries are in progress. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent McDermott charged all Dr. Blaney's servants, including the hamal, cook, and butler, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of the above property. On the application of the police, the case was remanded.

THE British Government has officially announced its participation in the Paris Exhibition of 1900.

THE members of M. Andree's balloon expedition to the North Pole left Gothenberg on board the steamer Virgo for Spitzbergen on June 7.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wettooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevent tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasan todour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 4s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 15, Farringdon Road, London, England.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. BANKERS AND BROKERS.

ENCOURAGED by the results of the annual fixture among themselves, the Bankers and Brokers got courage enough to face the premier XI., and a match was accordingly arranged to come off yesterday afternoon. Rain interfered considerably, but the parties engaged to finish the game. The Gymkhana, who were led by Gould, won the toss and elected to bat on what appeared to be a bowler's wicket. Within a few minutes of the commencement a brief shower caused the game to be suspended. The pitch became more favourable to bowlers, and those Black succeeded in securing 6 wickets for 60 runs, the Gymkhana put together a total of 101 for nine wickets. Carnegy had a brilliant innings of 30 runs, and Haydon also displayed good cricket, by both playing a careful game, the latter's contribution being 23.

The Bankers and Brokers, led by Townsend, opened their venture, with the exception of G. Brooks, none of them could make any stand against the attack of Clark and Anderson. The latter bowled with tact and judgment, and his analysis—7 wickets for 23 runs—was very creditable. Clark's analysis was very good, as he secured five wickets for 20 runs.

The Bankers and Brokers playing the inominous number of 13, could manage to put up only 45 runs, thus leaving their opponents victorious by 56 runs. The scores are:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

C G Carnegy, b B ...	30
A P Gould, b Marshall ...	5
Major Vidal, b Jones ...	1
W P Haydon, c and b Clark ...	23
Capt Anderson, c and b Black ...	0
F J Clark, c Brooks, b Black ...	15
Hicks, c Marshall, b Black ...	4
Milne, b Black ...	0
McCausland, b Marshall ...	8
Capt Stebbing ...	
Dr Wilkins ...	did not bat.
H Dunk ...	
Extra ...	9
Total ...	101

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	M.	R.	W.
Black ...	5	20	6
John ...	4	24	1
Marshall ...	5	21	1
Read ...	10	35	0
Baxter ...	5	4	0

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Marshall, b Anderson ...	26
G Brooks, c Dunk, b Anderson ...	2
J G Brooks, b Anderson ...	2
Baxter, b Anderson ...	7
H Read, c Dunk, b Anderson ...	1
G H Townsend, b Clark ...	0
Sreannack, b Clark ...	1
Black c and b Anderson ...	3
Lee l-b-w Clark ...	0
Clark b Clark ...	0
H E John, not out ...	1
Remmington, c Haydon, b Anderson ...	0
Symons b Clark ...	0
Extras ...	2
Total ...	45

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	W.
Anderson ...	55	1	7
Clark ...	54	4	5

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey dispos of the following business at a sitting of the court yesterday:—

RE JAMES WARTH.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an adjournment of the hearing of the matter for two months. Mr. Aun Ali consented to the adjournment, which was granted by his Lordship.

RE KALIYANJI KHATAU AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Robertson, for the insolvents, moved for an extension of the interim order for two months, remarking that the insolvents had prepared a deed of composition, and the composition had been accepted by most of the creditors. Mr. Tanker, for a creditor, in opposing the application, said that the insolvents had done nothing since June 1895, and the story of a composition was an old excuse. Only a few friendly creditors had adopted the composition, but the insolvents had found very difficult to approach the others. The insolvent was a very heavy one, and the Official Assignee could inform his Lordship that the insolvents had done nothing up to this time. His Lordship refused the interim order.

RE KHUSHALCHAND OOTAMCHAND.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE BHUKHANDAS VIJBHUKHANDAS.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices, and to amend the schedule, and the interim order was extended for two months.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Jairam Kersondass; Moreshwar Narayan Vithaldas Girdhar; Baboo Vinayek; Dayal Bhimji Vallibhoy Mullan Motabhoy; and Mahomedali Khanbhoy.

DISAFFECTION AND DISLOYALTY.

PREACHING A DANGEROUS PROPAGANDA.

At the Calcutta High Court, on Friday, Justices O'Kinealy and Bannerji had before them a unique case, in which Mr. Douglas White moved for the admission of an appeal on behalf of one Birsa Mondle and fifteen others, who were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from two to two and-a-half years, and to fines of Rs. 20 and 50, by the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardagga, for inciting the people to rebel against the British Government, for circulating false reports with intent to cause a mutiny, an offence against the state, or to cause fear and alarm to the public. The conviction was under sections 505, 147, 143 and 353, I. P. C. The conviction and sentences were upheld on appeal by the Judicial Commissioner of Chota-Nagpur. The case is very interesting and quite out of the common. About the 1st of August last several reports were simultaneously received by the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardagga, informing him that unusual excitement was going on at a small hamlet named Chalkad, in Thana Tamar, some fifty miles from Ranchi, and close to the border of Singbhum, in consequence of the first petitioner, a young man of the cultivator class and a resident of Chalkad, giving himself out to be Bhaguan (an incarnation of the Deity), and denouncing the British Government to the large crowds of the ignorant people of those parts who were attracted to the neighbourhood of his house. It appears that the fame of his utterances spread, and the people, impelled by curiosity, flocked to this hamlet in daily increasing numbers and built huts in the neighbourhood. Some of them became Birsa's followers and went the length of repeating and explaining to the mob the disloyal and disaffected utterances of their principal, who proclaimed that the end of the Raj of the Maharani Sircar had come, and called upon them to turn out the Government and follow him absolutely, as he had supplanted the Government and would establish his own Raj. The dangerous propaganda he preached had better be given in his own words as deposed to by witnesses in the case, who said that Birsa used to climb to the roof of his house every day and after beating a pair of cymbals call out: "I am the earth and your father. There will be showers of fire and rain except within the limits of these two rivers, where people may be saved. Those who do not come within will not be saved; my Raj has commenced and that of the Sircar is at an end. If the Government will oppose me their guns will turn to wood, and their powder to water. The Government rupees have turned to water. No one is now to obey the Government, but all must obey me. No one is to pay rent to any one but to me: to have their lands rent free." On another occasion he said: "Do not fear; my kingdom has begun. The Sircar's reign is over. Their guns will turn to wood. These people are threatening my Raj: drive them away. The Government police are sitting in my compound: take them by the neck and turn them out." This was when the police went to arrest him.

The reports furnished to the Deputy Commissioner further alleged that the effect of Birsa's propaganda threatened to be serious inasmuch as the people for a large area of country round were neglecting and forsaking their crops, turning loose their cattle, and preparing to reside upon the hill on which Birsa's house stood. These reports seemed to the Deputy Commissioner to indicate a state of things which in the interests of public tranquillity should at once be put a stop to. He therefore ordered that Birsa should be brought before him and prosecuted. The police were chased, assaulted and driven out from Chalkad in obedience to the mandate of Birsa to his adherents and followers. Ultimately the warrant for Birsa's arrest was executed by the District Superintendent of Police personally, and the remaining accused sent in from time to time as they were arrested.

Their lordships, after hearing Mr. Douglas White, declined to interfere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at Rs. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road-London England.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION DIFFICULTIES.

THE Mushkaf-Bolan Railway was finished and ready for traffic as a single line railway some months ago. It having been decided, however, to double the Ghat section of the line between Ab-i-Gum and Kolpur, this work is now in hand and will take at least until the end of October to complete. As the tunnels and bridges have all been built to accommodate a second line of rails, the whole line may ultimately become a double track. The new line takes off from the old alignment at Nari Bank station and traverses open country as far as Mushkaf, the old Bolan Railway being made use of from Kolpur to Quetta. The old line, however, has been improved by raising the bank, by the insertion of about twenty new bridges, and by the excavation of numerous drainage cuts. From Nari Bank to the Mushkaf the line gave little trouble, being over flat ground requiring only light works. Beyond this the country is exceedingly broken and difficult. The Mushkaf gorge was negotiated boldly by tunnelling straight through the numerous tooth-shaped ridges and crossing the river twice. Beyond the gorge the railway traverses the Kumbri plain to Ocepar station, where it again crosses the Mushkaf river. Thence the railway traverses a number of ravines, and, crossing the river for the fourth time, pierces the high range of limestone hills dividing the Mushkaf and Bolan valleys by a tunnel 3,218 feet long. The tunnel was begun in November 1892, and was completed in May 1895, and has cost over thirteen lakhs. From this point the work was exceptionally heavy, the Mushkaf valley being 200 feet higher than the Bolan. The level of the valley attained, the works required were not on a heavy scale, though they include the costliest bridge on the line, that over the Hannar nullah, where extentive training works were necessary, and great difficulty was experienced in filling some foundations. The heaviest portion of the whole line is beyond this—from Hirok to Kolpur. Leaving Hirok station the line enters the narrow gorge of the Upper Bolan and crosses the river no less than nine times in four miles; several large feeders of the Bolan have also had to be bridged, and, in additon, there are three tunnels, two arched cut and covers, and many deep rock cuttings and high banks. From Kolpur the line runs at an easy gradient up to Quetta.—"Civil and Military Gazette."

THE COAL OUTPUT OF THE PUNJAB.

THE output of coal in the Punjab has increased from 7,500 tons nine years ago to 72,500 tons. In the same time the Baluchistan output has increased from 411 tons to 23,250. The development of the supplies in both cases has been the work of the North-Western Railway, and the coal is consumed mainly in working the line. For the last three years the output from the two Provinces has remained practically stationary. The coal generally is of very inferior character, and since the much superior Bengal coal is becoming more easily available and coming into wider use, there is practically no demand for it in the other provinces. The railway would take a larger quantity, if it were to be had, but the coal seams generally are shallow and present certain difficulties as to extraction, and as at present worked the colliers seem to have reached the limit of output. A large amount of capital nevertheless continues to be spent in the development of the works. At Dandot last year certain new minor works were under-taken, as a consequence of which the expenditure exceeded the income by some Rs. 68,000. At Bhaganwala a standard gauge railway, 7½ miles in length, from Haranpur to Rewal has been completed and a train line has been laid from Rewal to the foot of the hills. These will, to a large extent, do away with the pack carriage which has at present to be employed. At Khost new clips are being open to take the place of the other workings when these are exhausted. At Sharigh the capital outlay last year was small and is not likely to be much increased, the exhaustion of the colliery being in view within the next three or four years. The Sorrange colliery at Quetta has not given good results up to the present. Coal exists on this range for a length of nearly thirty miles, but on the northern portion the seams are shallow and the coal is very friable, having to be made up into briquettes before it can be used. On the southern portion of the range the coal is harder and better, but the distance from Quetta is greater and there are difficulties of transport. The new Muskhaf-Bolan line, however, is not far off, and when the line is opened for traffic it may be found possible to work the seams on an extended scale. A colliery at this point would serve the railway as well as Quetta, though it is hoped that the fuel supplies for the former may be got with less trouble from a new mine which has been found near Mach, and which may be to the Bolan as the Khost has been to the Sind-Peshin.—"Civil and Military Gazette."

HIGH COURT.—JULY 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes

392-95—Daphtary and F—Dayabhai Jumnadas vs Venilal Tapidas—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

Testamentary Suits.

1-96—Payne G and S—Haji Kassum Haji Gani and others vs Haji Ismail Bawa and another—Chalk W and S—Part heard.

5-96—Balkrishna V N K—Tribhovan Virchand vs Hansraj Savchand—Mulla and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

179-95—M H Khan—(for paupers—Abdoolally Noorbhoy vs Moosajee Adamjee and another—M N Saklatwalla—Part heard.

43-95—James Peace—Ebrahim Guni and another vs Jan Mahomed Osman—Payne G and S.

148-88—Girdhal and M—Cursandas Govindjee vs Vandravandas Purshotumdas and another—Muljee and R. and Little and Co.

3-95—Jehangir Dorabjee—Peerjee Khan Mahomed vs Ismail Goolam Mahomed and others—Chitnis M and M, In person, and Craigie L and O.

574—J C Cama—Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and another vs Sorabjee Merwanjee Mistri and others—K D Shroff, and S P Bastiwala.

423—Bicknell M and M—Jumnabai vs Vissondas Ruttonchund—Little and Co.

505—Bicknell M and M—Jumnadas Toolsidas vs Lala W G Rivett Carnac and another—Little and Co.

437-4—Daphtary and F—Sadashiv Anant Dafri and others vs Vishwanath Damodhar and others—Little and Co.

For further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

698-95—M H Khan—Fooziludin bin Cumroodin vs Aushabai and others—Crawford B and Co

567-80—Nanu and H—Kumar Shri Samat Singjee vs Dalsukhram Hargowan—Bhalshanker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

For Judgment.

F A Lile for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisita Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Puthotum Narayen and others—Framjee M and M.

622-95—person—Ramoo Damodhar Wagle vs Haward Bicknell—H Bicknell.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

193-95—Egelow and G—Moorarji Khimjee vs Goolbai—Tyabjee D and Co.

103-96—Calk W and S—Khunderao Raojee vs Luxumon Roji and others—In person.

Defended New Long Causes.

149-96—Mila and M—Mathuradas Canji vs Nensey Premjee and another—K J Mantri.

166-96—Mila and M—Bhoja Jetha vs Dewraj Takersey and others—Ardeshir H and D.

192-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Munchershaw Bomonjee Chothia vs wardemahi Rustomjee Kale and others—Manmukhlal and J—Bhaishunker and K, and Edgelow and G.

199-96—K J Mantri—Pallonjee Rustomjee Commissariatwalla vs achubhai and others—M H Khan.

213-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Walljee Mudonjee and another vs Rachsheb Ellapa Balaram—Payne G and S.

114-93—Wada and G—Dadabhoy Cookerjee vs Rastamjee Dadbhoy Doctor—Little and Co.

140-96—Bicknell M and M—Manockjee Hormusjee Majee vs John William Youngbusband—Little and Co.

172-93—Ardeshir H and D—Kurrimjee Allibhoy vs Dady Manockjee Limjee—Bhaishunker and K.

123-96—Ardeshir H and D—Chuljoomal Dewkarandas and others vs Mukandram Debidas and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 1.

Griffin, Capt, 1st Beng, Cavalry, on leave, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 30.

Cahusac, Major, Bo, 21st B I, on duty, to Deolali.

JULY 1.

Hughes, Surg Col, Bo, I M S, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort and Byculla Head-quarters, to-day, at 8-45 p.m. All recruits and non-efficient of last season are requested to attend these drills.

By Order,
L. J. ROBERTSON, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1896.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Tent-pegging and hurdle practices at the co-operage (7 a.m.) every Saturday, commencing from 4th instant.

2. There will be shooting at the Colaba Range, commencing 4 p.m., for all members, on Saturday, 4th instant, and every alternate Saturday until further notice.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DON'T BE CARELESS ABOUT "SLIGHT COLD OR COUGH."—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis, and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and wind pipe. As. 12, of MADON, SONS and Co.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Espl'ade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered ...	27 97	27 7	29 56	28 0
Wednesday, July 1 ...	0 13	0 45	0 39	0 28
Total ...	28 10	27 52	29 95	28 28
Total fall to July 1, 1895	21 23	16 33	18 9	17 99
Total fall to July 1, 1894	23 47	17 85	17 85	17 16

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST OF JULY, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 0° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June, to date.	Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi ...	29·426	SE	3	90·1	79·9	72	..	5·40	+1·74
Agra ...	29·395	SE	16	97·6	77·7	82	..	1·95	−0·83
Cawnpore ...	29·471	SSW	11	89·8	77·1	79	0·04	2·88	..
Allahabad ...	29·399	SSW	4	90·6	76·2	75	..	4·82	−1·22
Jhansi ...	29·420	SW	12	88·0	74·7	83	0·32	3·69	+3·42
Jacobabad ...	29·345	SE	8	112·7	87·0	42	..	0·05	−0·12
Karachi ...	29·487	WSW	14	95·8	83·0	84	..	7·29	+6·72
Jeypore ...	29·495	N	4	93·1	76·9	78	..	2·43	−0·28
Ajmere ...	29·452	W	9	85·9	76·1	92	3·70	8·48	+5·90
Deesa ...	29·520	SW	11	85·6	78·9	97	1·17	6·44	+3·97
Ahmedabad ...	29·538	SW	2	90·2	79·6	84	0·01	5·65	..
Bhuj ...	29·491	WSW	23	92·2	79·2	78	..	9·07	+4·50
Rajkot ...	29·552	SW	20	95·4	79·3	79	..	12·12	+7·03
Veraval ...	29·582	WSW	23	86·1	82·2	85	0·01	9·87	..
Neemuch ...	29·549	WSW	5	79·7	72·1	16	2·75	10·63	+5·68
Indore ...	29·548	WSW	10	76·3	72·1	88	0·53	5·58	−1·37
Sangor ...	29·503	WSW	7	79·2	73·6	95	1·11	12·03	+4·23
Jubulpore ...	29·543	SSE	5	79·9	73·6	82	..	15·07	+5·38
Bhusawal ...	29·543	SW	13	77·8	72·6	88	0·46	11·48	+2·80
Khandwa ...	29·568	W	11	82·2	73·1	72	0·04	8·43	+2·02
Raipur ...	29·377	SW	6	91·3	77·6	76	..	12·71

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 30 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 15—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

IVORY BILLIARD POOL and PYRAMID BALLS. The Rains having set in, we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of well-seasoned Balls in stock. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

BRINSMEAD PIANOS, Collard Pianos, Hopkinson's Pianos, First-class English-built Instruments.—S. ROSE and Co., Sole Bombay Agents.

WANTED, a few men to LEARN SHORT-HAND TAUGHT in two months and certificate, obtained from England. Terms moderate. Apply Sharp to N. B. VAGAL, opposite Royal Bakery, Chira Bazaar.

NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30'+7'+130 lbs. working pressure, high class fittings, now ready for delivery with Government Inspector's Certificate. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

AUCTION SALE of SURGICAL INSTRUMENT and Goodwill of S. H. NORTH & Co., is now on View. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—Suite of ROOMS FURNISHED, Top Flat, Gymkhana Chamber. Apply to WM. C. KEITH, care of MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.

"P and O" SPECIAL LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.—10 Years Old. To be had of D. C. OOMRIGAR, Crawford Market, Bombay.

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FOR SALE, an OPENER and EXHAUST, a lot of second-hand Fire Bricks, Seating Blocks, Engine Foundation Stones, and Cast Iron and Steel Gearing. Bevel Wheels, etc. Apply to the COLABA LAND AND MILL Co., Ld.

FOR SALE, NAGUR'S World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests Patent, Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c., &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh! I have been using since 40 years! !!

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting Room. Terms Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have spent one day at the Alexandra Hotel, and have received great attention from the Proprietor and his servants. The food is good, and the charges very moderate indeed.—(Sd.) T. WINGATE, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book Sellers and Railway Terminus.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CONTRACTS with guaranteed efficiency undertaken by ARCHIBALD A. CRAWFORD, Engineer, 21, Esplanade Road, and 1, Bell Lane, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

PEARSE & CO.'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is the Strongest and Best. Per Bottle As. 8; ½ Bottle Annas 5 only. Ask for our General Price List of Stores, &c. Please note our only address—Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WALER or C. B., strong for Brougham work, wanted at once. Address, stating price, "J," are of this Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantages over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, World, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. BEYNON & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

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DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC. Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only! Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. It is really a blessing to have by you. A few doses is sufficient to check any kind of Fever in the first stage
Bombay, Jan. 15, 1892. J. BARKER.

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
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And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK;
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay;
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A CARD.
J. M. CAMPBELL, D.D.S.,
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,
LATE OF BROMLEY AND CAMPBELL,
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE
TO 53, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

ESPLANADE HOTEL
ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.
REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.
For particulars apply
MANAGER.
TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

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	Per doz. Qts. Cash. Rs. a.
a Liebfraumilch, good wine for general use	20 8
a Laubenheimer, a sound, light breakfast or luncheon wine	22 0
a Niersteiner, 1878, dinner wine	26 8
a Rudesheimer, 1878, delicate dinner wine	30 8
a Hochheimer, a choice vintage wine, fine flavor	38 8
a Forster Freundstuck	50 0
a Rudesheimer Hinterhaus, 1884	66 0
Rauenthaier Berg, Auslese, 1874	96 0
Schloss Johannesberger, Cabinet, 1874	125 0
b Nonpareil, Sparkling, a dry wine; fine grape flavor	58 8
MOSELLES.	
a Brauneberger, 1878, a wine of fine flavor	27 8
a Still, Zeltinger, a capital luncheon wine	32 0
a Pisporter Auslese, a superior dinner wine of fine flavor	33 0
Berncastler Doctor, an old vintags wine	45 0
b Nonpareil, Sparkling, a dry wine; fine flavor of the Muscat grape	58 8

a Per case of 2 dozen Pints, Rs. 3 extra.
b Do. do. Rs. 4 do.

Special terms to Messes, Clubs and the Trade.

B. SMYTH & CO.,
12, BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.
REDDAWAY v. BANHAM.
THE HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 20TH, 1896.

BY JUDGMENT delivered this day their Lordships unanimously reversed the decision of the Court of Appeal and confirmed the findings of the Jury on the trial of the Action. The questions left to the Jury and their answers thereto were as follows:—

Q. "Does 'Camel-Hair Belting' mean belting made by the Plaintiffs as distinguished from belting made by any other manufacturers?"—A. "YES."

Q. "Or does it mean belting of a particular kind without reference to any particular maker?"—A. "No."

Q. "Do the Defendants so describe their belting as to be likely to mislead purchasers and to lead them to buy the Defendants' belting as and for the belting of the Plaintiffs?"—A. "YES."

Q. "Did the Defendants endeavour to pass off their goods as and for the goods of the Plaintiffs so as to be likely as to deceive purchasers?"—A. "YES."

Their Lordships ordered a Perpetual Injunction, and that the Defendants should pay the costs of the Action and Appeals.

CAUTION:
CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.

MESSRS. REDDAWAY, MANCHESTER, having continuously since the year 1879 applied the term "Camel-Hair" to Belting, such belting having acquired a world-wide reputation, and under that term become universally known as the exclusive manufacture of Messrs. F. Reddaway and Company, certain unscrupulous persons have recently adopted that term to endeavour to pass off their belting as the belting of Messrs. Reddaway and Company. Purchasers and users are warned against this fraud, and are requested to give information to the undersigned as to any cases of deception within their knowledge.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. F. REDDAWAY & Co., LD., MANCHESTER.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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American Dentist,
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NOTES.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 1.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports the further large advance of 3-8th per cent. in Consols, at 113 11-16; Indian Sterling Loan being ¼ per cent. higher, at 120. The market rate of discount was reduced 1-8 per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to ¼ per cent., at which that on short London Bills also remained. Three and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged, at £64 9-16; and the price of Bar Silver was unaltered in London at 31½d. per oz., but in New York the metal was 1-8th cent cheaper, at 69 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88 dollars. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal comes again 6d. dearer, at 15s. 6d. per ton. French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent. yesterday, to 101; Paris Exchange on London being a shade lower, at fcs. 25·16¼.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 1,810,000 quarters or 150,000 quarters less than was upon the water at the close of the previous week.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet. Sales 8,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. Both spot and arrival prices were all unchanged. The imports were *nil*. The Manchester market was steady.

The price of ready Cotton in New York yesterday remained at 7 7-16 cents per lb., and Futures for September and December were virtually unchanged at 6·57 cents, and 6·58 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 1,000 bales; and below we give a comparison of this season's Receipts at the Ports compared with those in 1895 and 1894, respectively, in the same time.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts	1,000	900	700
Three days' do.	3,000	2,700	4,100
Since 1st Sept., 1895	5,742,000	78,713,900	58,326,800

Again to-day, a fair business has been done here in Cotton for account of the Mills, who have taken 2,600 bales in all, consisting of 700 Sheagaum, at Rs. 169½-72½; 500 Wadwan, at Rs. 188; 300 each of Bengal, at Rs 164½; and Julgaum, at Rs. 165½-67; 150 each of Dhollera, at Rs. 165; and Daulia, at Rs. 160; and 100 each of Mulkapore, at Rs. 179; Anjari, at Rs. 175; Damargaum, at Rs. 176; Oomrawattee, at Rs. 172; and Kookana, at Rs. 185; Exporters having bought only 100 Malkapore, at Rs. 179; and Bengal, at Rs. 151½-2 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady; and prices have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, all round.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day, a small export business having been reported in the former market, and moderate transactions in the latter, prices in both being all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,884 bales.
Wheat	5,958 cwts.
Linseed	2,179 "
Rapeseed	9,574 "
Poppyseed	1,377 "
Groundnuts	339 "
Castorseed	923 "
Rice	4,689 "

FREIGHTS are quiet in tone with very little fresh business reported, shippers showing little signs of enhancing the rates which they are prepared to offer.

EXCHANGE opened quiet this morning at 1s. 2 7-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There has, however, been no enquiry either way to-day, and rates remained the same to the close of business, leaving off as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 7-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 9-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·50¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 108¾ for cash and 108 7-8 for the July settlement; but became rather firmer during the day and closed at 108 7-8 and 109 in the two positions, respectively.

SHARES have been slightly active and advancing to-day, the changes in prices being in the majority of cases in sellers' favour, Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 5, to Rs. 1,450 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams for San Jose, and places beyond in Gautemal are subject to scrutiny.
Cable Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted.
Communication between Bismo and Bolamo, interrupted.
Noumea Brisbane Cable, interrupted. This cuts off n Caledonia.
Bhamo route to China, interrupted beyond the Brish frontier between Tingyneh and Tali.
Tuskish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, rom the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st July, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occoied in transmsion. Hours.	Mnutes.
Turkey	..	...	..	...	...
Teheran	1	2	24 p.m.	...	27
Suez	1	2	50 p.m.	..	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st July, 896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimut Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	45	...	5
Karachi	...	18	...	2
" Madras	...	33	...	1

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ende 20th June 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earning [estimated	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	200	10	810
Or per mile of Railway	35	11	1	47
For previous 24 weeks of half-year.	11,370	7,987	84	19,441
Total for 25 weeks	11,970	8,187	94	20,251
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	392	465	2	859
Per mile of Ry do.	23	27	"	50
Total to corresponding date do.	10,832	11,401	66	22,299

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 49
Ditto to date ..... " 2,048

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th June 1896, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,13,000	2,30,000	4,000	3,47,000
Or per mile of Railway	68	137	2	207
For previous 24 weeks of half-year.	35,41,532	67,33,546	1,46,430	1,04,11,508
Total for 25 weeks	36,54,532	69,53,546	1,50,430	1,07,58,508
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,39,197	3,98,632	3,673	5,41,552
Per mile of Ry do.	83	238	2	323
Total to corresponding date do.	36,07,526	94,63,681	1,29,390	1,32,05,597

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 1,94,532
Ditto to date ..... " 24,47,089

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

STAGG—June 13, at Hallakandi, the wife of Ed H Stagg, of a daughter.
WATSON—June 23, at Dalhousie, the wife of Cr H D Watson, 2nd (P W O) Goorkhas, of a son.

DEATHS.

GRAY—June 25, at Mussoorie, Philip, the dearly d infant son of Minnie and Percy Gray, aged 30 days.
GOSS—June 24, at Bullabarrie Tea Estate, Duarjuie, the dearly loved wife of William Goss, mourned by large circle of friends.
REID—June 18, at Kurseong, David Sotheby, infant son of David and Annie Reid, Rungamattee Tea Estate, Duars.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1896.

DARJEELING, which has suffered so severely from the effects of the cyclone disturbances a week ago, is the headquarters of an important tea planting industry, the work and prospects of which were first set forth in a paper read before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts a short time ago. The author of the paper was Mr. George W. Christison, one of the most successful planters of the district, who retired from the work some two or three years ago, and the exhaustive nature of the information he gave may be judged from the fact that the reproduction of his paper and the report of the discussion that followed occupies nearly thirty pages of the "Journal" of the Society. The portion of the paper which led to most of the discussion, and which was of chief interest from an economic point of view, was that which dealt with the labour difficulty. Mr. Christison drew special attention to the small and steadily diminishing proportion of men families upon the gardens. He mentioned one case in which the proportion of male workers had fallen within the last twenty years from 17·6 per cent. to 17·5 per cent.; while there were other cases where the men form only from five to eight per cent. of the whole working strength. This does not arise from any adoption on the part of the planters of new-fangled notions as to the equality of the sexes—it arises from the temptation of better pay, which induces the coolies to leave permanent employment on the plantations for work of a totally different, and often only temporary, kind. And these temptations are held out not by private employers, but by the Government from whom the tea planters naturally expect every aid in the important industrial work in which they are engaged. The Bengal Government is no doubt desirous not to hinder the planters in returning the services of labourers they import from Nepal. But since Darjeeling is the seat of Government nine months in the year, the officials are naturally desirous of doing all the work that is possible there, instead of going down to the plains for the purpose. Hence the delightful sanitarium in the Himalayas is made the recruiting station for military police, and has also been resorted to for recruits for military expeditions, for public works, and other departments. Recruits are sometimes urgently required at short notice and must be got. The officials who are responsible find the men ready imported from Nepal suitable for the purpose, and so instead of engaging the Nepalis in their own country, they remain at headquarters and enlist them there. Hence planters who have obtained their coolies at considerable outlay and are relying upon them for efficient working, are deprived of their services. "Of those who leave on military service," said Mr. Christison, 'many never return, and most who do are broken in health, so the injury inflicted is permanent, as statistics prove. The system is most unjust; it inflicts heavy loss on proprietors, and untold annoyance to managers, and has the worst possible effect on the coolie morally."

The planters have repeatedly appealed to Government to remedy this state of things, and Mr. Christison attributes the ineffectiveness of these appeals to the quinquennial change of Governors, and the biennial change of Deputy Commissioners. Now it so happened that the able administrator whom Sir A. Mackenzie relieved a few months back of the responsibilities attaching to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal was present when the paper was read, and hence the members of the Society had the advantage of hearing the other side of the case. Sir Charles Elliott assured the meeting that the Bengal Government have taken the greatest possible pains to prevent the grievances of which the planters complained. The transport officers appointed to Darjeeling have had strict injunctions to see that none of the recruiters go to the tea gardens or take anyone employed there. The recruits are kept at the depot for a considerable time, so that any planter who suspects that his labourers have been carried off may go to the depot and see the recruits, and in case he identifies any of his coolies the authorities do not retain them. But this answer failed to take account of the difficulties that exist in working the rules. As Mr. Christison subsequently said, however anxious the district officials may be not to take garden labour, the recruiters, and especially the pretty recruiters, have their own reputation for zeal to maintain. The well-intentioned rules for the return of garden coolies are frustrated by men being returned at the depot at Darjeeling, merely to rejoin the recruits a station or two down the railway line, and in other devious ways. The crux of the question lies in the fact that, while the planter imports his labour at some expense and risk from Nepal, the Bengal Government do their recruiting within the districts in the bazaars and markets in the Darjeeling district frequented by the garden coolies. In his endeavours to tone down the picture, Mr. Christison had drawn, Sir Charles Elliott pointed out, that the labour difficulty in Darjeeling was not nearly so great as in some other parts of India. But that is no reason why the difficulty should continue, if, as the planters allege, Government have the power to remove it and no valid objection to their doing so exists. The late Lieutenant-Governor instanced the two Tukvar gardens, including the one the author of the paper had managed, as showing that the difficulty complained of can be obviated when the labourers live permanently on the estate and rear up children who ultimately take their places. But the illustration was a somewhat unfortunate once since Mr. Christison was able to show that these very estates prove the complaints made by the planters. In one instance the proportion of men fell from 42·6 per cent. to 17½ per cent., and in the other the Tukvar Company found it so difficult to get men coolies that it was forced to increase their wages by twenty per cent.

Sir Charles Elliott admitted that some inconvenience might exist, but intimated that the competition as employers of labour between Government on the one hand and the planters on the other is only what is to be expected. He remarked that as the men have to undergo great privations while in the employ of the Government they receive a larger wage than they get from the tea planter, and no doubt to the more adventurous spirits a higher wage with a short period of service is more attractive in spite of the distance and risk to life. Sir Charles Elliott's contention was that all that can be done is to try and arrange that the competition is not a severe one. On the other hand, Mr. Christison contended that the only satisfactory settlement of the difficulty will be for Government to decline to entertain garden labour under any pretence; and by making advances get recruits from Nepal like the planters do, or from their own native colonies at Kalimpong and elsewhere. Seeing that labour would be almost non-existent in the Darjeeling District but for the tea plantations—in other words, that the labour is not indigenous but is imported by the planters—business men will be of opinion that Mr. Christison had the best of the argument. The tea plantations are the nuclei around which a new civilisation and a new commerce have gravitated; and those to whom the credit belongs of opening up these avenues of industry should not have to contend against difficulties that can be obviated by the removal of a Government recruiting depot from one district to another. Sir Stewart Bayley who joined in the discussion gave some sound counsel to the planters when he advised them to try every other reasonable effort to get their grievances redressed in preference to that of asking for a labour law. Such a law would protect their labour against Government or other competition, but the price to be paid for this privilege would be a very heavy one. As Sir Stewart said, while on the one hand the labour contracts in Upper Assam are maintained under special enactments by severe communal penalties, these enactments on the other bring the coolie under their special protection. Thereby a system of inspection and minute regulation is introduced, and inevitably leads to a great amount of friction. Thus hedged about by legislation the labourer becomes a valuable asset, and the system of recruitment under Government contracts brings about a whole crowd of middlemen eager for some of the profit, so that systematic recourse to fraudulent recruiting and to kidnapping is the inevitable result. The Commission which has been sitting to discuss this particular question, and the remedy to be applied, has suggested that the work of recruiting labourers for tea gardens in Assam should be concentrated into a single hand, but it remains to be seen whether that remedy will be effectual. The Darjeeling planters who have not to go so far afield for their labour as their Assam contemporaries, will no doubt see in this state of things the object lesson pointed out by Sir Stewart Bayley, and if the remedies they have proposed are rejected they will think twice before asking for special labour laws. It is better to endure the ills we have than fly to those we know not of.

THE Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has petitioned the Postmaster-General, who in England is also at the head of the Telegraph Department, in favour of the cheapening of telegrams between Great Britain and India. The memorialists pray that the delegates of Her Majesty's Government and of the Governmet of India will make a strenuous effort at the coming Conference to obtain an important reduction in the rate per word at present charged for telegrams to India, and that Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India will adopt the suggestion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and inquire into the practicability of establishing new overland connections of the Indian telegraph system with the Telegraph systems *via* Russia and Persia, with a view to reducing the rate per word to one shilling or its equivalent. The representation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was made six years ago, when it was demonstrated that the expense of telegraphing to Europe had become an intolerable tax on the foregin trade of India; that as there was then little hope of any material reduction being obtained from existing Companies, an inquiry should be instituted by the Government into the practicability of establishing new overland connections by telegraph between India and Europe, which reliable professional opinion had stated could be effected at a cost which would admit of a rate of 1s. per word. The memorial further urged as the scheme most in favour at Bombay, the connection of the Indian telegraph system through Chaman, Kandahar, and Herat, with the Russian system on the one hand and the Persian system, Teheran line, on the other. Had Liverpool joined Bombay in 1890 some immediate good might have accrued from such powerful co-operation. Liverpool had yet to buy her experience. She then believed that any new overland system would be affected, like existing systems, by the International Telegraph Conventions, and consequently did not at that time make any representation in support of the Bombay proposal. Before the holding of the Paris Conference in 1890, however, she expressed to her Majesty's Government her opinion that it was desirable in the interest of commerce that the British delegates to the Conference should make a point of advocating the reduction of telegraph rates whenever opportunity offered. Now that India is again making a move in the direction of agitating for a decrease of rates, Liverpool confesses her error, and now unhesitatingly declares herself convinced, though India has been for a long time, that the whole trade of this country should not suffer or be taxed to maintain sea cables, which, if needed for Imperial purposes, should be suitably subsidised. In these circumstances the proposal of the Bombay Chamber, in 1890, seems to the Liverpool Chamber to be worthy of adoption, as it is possible that with the new connections advocated, *via* Russia and Persia, the rate per word for Indian telegrams might be reduced to one shilling, with the results that "commerce would be relieved from a grievous burden, general public interests would be better served, and the revenues to be derived from messages would eventually surpass present figures." The only matter for wonder is that Liverpool did not recognise this as soon as Bombay.

THE hope Mr. Gladstone expressed in his recent open letter that at least a partial recognition of the validity of Anglican orders would result from the enquiries of the Commission appointed by the Pope seems doomed to be disappointed. A Papal Encyclical has been issued on the "Unity of the Church" which tends to show by implication that it is not possible to recognise the Anglican orders. It would seem from this that the Commission has reported to his Holiness that Julius III. was right in confirming Cardinal Pole's action in depriving King Edward's Bishops as not properly ordained, and that Clement XI. was right in decreeing that Bishop Gordon must be re-ordained and reconfirmed on his admission to the Roman Church. It must be acknowledged that this is the only attitude that the Holy See can logically assume, for if Pope Leo XIII. admitted the validity of the Anglican orders, his Holiness would be abrogating the claims that he and his predecessors have consistently advanced. How can the See that has always claimed supremacy of the Bishop of Rome recognise the validity of the orders of those who refuse to acknowledge these claims? A recognition of the validity of Anglican orders would amount to a confession that, after all, the ecclesiastical powers claimed as the exclusive property of the Roman priests also belong to the clergy of a Church that does not admit the authority of the Pope. So long as the Anglican clergy maintain their present position of independence there, seems little likelihood of the reunion of the Church of England with Rome being brought about.

NOTHING can escape the eagle eye of the new Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. The other day we called attention to his remarks on the subject of snakes. To-day we find him stirring up the jail authorities who are not smart enough or rigorous enough for his ideal. The Superintendent of the Nagpur Jail comes in for some very plain speaking. He has employed a broker, or what we in Bombay call a dubash, to transact business for the jail, and the Chief Commissioner comes down upon him on that score. He disapproves of the practice of employing a jail purveyor who acts as general broker in obtaining all kinds of jail necessaries from the original dealers. This is unbusinesslike; his dictum for a jail should deal direct with principals and save the cost of a middleman. No doubt the dubash makes most advantageous purchases; but no matter, the Chief Commissioner deems it unbusinesslike and it must stop. The Superintendent at Hoshangabad gets into trouble for purchasing grain by advances to tahsildar, and yet for another fault. This was the locking up in sleeping barracks and keeping idle of prisoners for whom the Superintendent thought himself unable to find suitable work. "Rigorous imprisonment," says the Chief Commissioner, "means imprisonment with hard labour, and it is therefore illegal to keep convicts under this sentence doing nothing." Aloe-pounding, oil mills, and wheat-grinding are recommended as occupations in District Jails. Times do not seem to be quite so piping or peaceful in the Central Provinces as they were wont to be. It was time life was infused into that droway territory, and the new Chief Commissioner promises well to do it.

THE Austrian corvette Frundsberg, under the command of Captain K. Schweissgut, sailed, yesterday afternoon, for Colombo.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji and a Special Jury resumed the trial of a Purdasee, named Gayaparsad Jamnadas, on charges of the murder of Moorlidhur Rambux, a Rajput bricklayer, by administering sulphuric acid to him, knowing it to be likely that he would thereby cause his death; and of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by the administration of sulphuric acid. The prisoner was further charged on the coroner's inquisition, with causing death by doing a rash and negligent act. After a trial extending over three entire days, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty on the first and second charges, but guilty on the third charge by a majority of six against three. The prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

WE understand that the capital of the Kohinoor Mills has already been nearly entirely subscribed, and the list closes this week.

IN considering Afghanistan as a factor in the Central Asian Question, writes our Allahabad contemporary, we have already indicated the weak points in the Amir's army, as a military machine, and also insisted upon the desirability of having Intelligence officers in the Herat Province and Afghan Turkistan. Abdur Rahman may decline to accept suggestions intended to increase the efficiency of his troops; but in the matter of Intelligence he may be led to see that early and accurate information from his northern borders is of the highest importance. He has the strongest objection to having Kabul linked with Peshawar by telegraph, but on the other hand he has obtained electrical plant for his capital, and he is fully alive to the advantages offered by scientific inventions. If, then, he could be induced to lay telegraph lines within his own dominions, a point would be gained, as the transmission of news would be facilitated, and orders regarding the movement of troops could

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE REVENUE RETURNS.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Revenue Returns for the quarter show a net increase of one million six hundred thousand pounds sterling.

LI HUNG CHANG'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

It is announced that Li Hung Chang will pay a visit to Lord Salisbary, at Hatfield.

He will also inspect Sir William Armstrong's works, and pay a visit to Portsmouth, where one hundred and seven men-of-war will be assembled after the Naval manœuvres.

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

Advices from Crete state that Georgi Pacha, the new Governor, has arrived at Canea, and that the Christian Deputies have refused to attend the Assembly.

THE COST OF THE SUAKIN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Lord George Hamilton, in reply to a question, said he hoped on Thursday next to lay on the table of the House the telegrams and despatches relating to the Suakin expedition.

ITALIAN POLICY.

ROME, JUNE 30.

The Duke of Sermoneta, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, said the Triple Alliance, the close friendship with Great Britian, and the good relations with all the Powers were the cardinal points of Italian policy, the object of which was to maintain the *status quo* and preserve the peace.

THE DUKE OF SERMONETA'S SPEECH.

JULY 1.

The Duke of Sermoneta, in his speech in the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, also said that the incident connected with the publication of the Green-book had not disturbed the good relations between Great Britain and Italy, which indeed were more intimate through the operations of the two countries against a common enemy.

Referring to the French movements on the frontier of Tripoli, he said that the policy of Italy was to maintain the *status quo* in the Mediterranean and the adjacent territory.

CORRECTION.

The Papal Encyclical already issued should read as under and not as given :—

A Papal Encyclical has been issued on "the Unity of the Church" which tends to show by implication that it is not possible to recognise the Anglican orders.

BANK OF CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 1.

The Bank of Calcutta profits for the half-year ended yesterday, were Rs. 95,171 ; being at the rate of Rs. 32 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary Capital. After providing interest on Preference Shares, Rs. 70,000 were added to the Reserve Fund, making it stand at Rs. 1,70,000. The dividend on Ordinary Capital is 5 per cent. per annum.

THE COST OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

SIMLA, JULY 1.

The Secretary of State has telegraphed to the effect that Lord Elgin's despatch on the question of the pay of the Indian Contingent will be taken into consideration immediately.

THE BENGAL CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

It is practically certain that Sir Griffith Evans will be appointed to the Chief Justiceship of Bengal.

MILITARY INSPECTIONS.

An inspection of the troops is being arranged to take place at Secunderabad during the ensuing cold season.

The Commander-in-Chief is likely to inspect a large concentration of troops at Mandalay during his coming autumn tour.

Colonel Melliss will not proceed on a tour of inspection of the Imperial Service troops this year as he leaves on furlough to England in October. It is decided that Major Tait shall officiate during his absence.

THE GILGIT COMMAND.

Sir George Robertson will be transferred from Gilgit at an early date.

THE MOMBASSA CONTINGENT.

On return from Mombassa, the 24th Bombay Infantry will be quartered at Quetta.

UMRA KHAN'S FUTURE.

Umra Khan is to proceed *via* Quetta to Kabul. The Amir has granted him a small plot of ground for life.

FOREIGN OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

The statement that Mr. C. Bayley succeeds to the Deputy Foreign Secretaryship is incorrect. Captain Daly, at present officiating as Deputy Secretary, will be confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 15th November.

RECRUITING OFFICERS' ALLOWANCES.

The new rules regarding Native recruits who have been rejected by examining officers receiving travelling allowances have been sanctioned.

OPENING OF THE SEENA BRIDGE.

POONA, JULY 1.

The Seena Bridge, after being inspected by the Consulting Engineer to Government for Railways, and being thoroughly tested, was opened, this afternoon, the first train to pass over being the passenger train from Poona, which left at 8 o'clock in the morning. The train passed over safely, and the bridge was opened. The demolition of the diversion is being proceeded with.

THE YEOT RAILWAY ACCIDENT CASE.

The case against Guard Steers was resumed before Colonel Newnham Smith, to-day. The hearing of the prosecution concluded, the magistrate asked the pleaders why the charge should or should not be framed against accused under Section 101 (clause c) Railway Act. Mr. Natu, pleader for the prosecution, said that a *prima facie* case had been made out against the accused by the evidence of [illegible]. Cowper, Cooverjee, Clarke, and Woodward. [illegible] accused had twenty minutes' time to protest [illegible], which he failed to do. He should be, [illegible], charged under the above section. Mr. [illegible]am Smith, pleader for the accused, said that [illegible]nt had no time to protect his train, and he [illegible]t he could to protect. The whole fault was [illegible] assistant station-master of Yeot station, who [illegible]line clear" for the mail train without as[illegible]g that the whole of the goods train had [illegible]t his station, and there was evidence to [illegible]t the lights of the accused's brake were [illegible]rightly. He hoped that the magistrate [illegible]e accused every benefit of the doubt.

[illegible] is adjourned till Tuesday next.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 1.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst held a levee at the Council Hall, at 5 o'clock, this evening. A Guard-of-Honour of the Durham Light Infantry, under the command of Captain Ross, with two Subalterns, Lieutenants Wilkinson and Lang, was drawn up in the portico of the hall. His Excellency, accompanied by Prince Francis of Teck and Captain Walton, A.-D.-C., arrived in a State equipage, escorted by the Body Guard. The Guard-of-Honour presented arms. His Excellency went straight to the hall, when the presentation of the gentlemen entitled to private entree commenced, and soon after these the door was opened, and the public entrees took place. The number was larger than last year. The ceremony was a very imposing one, and lasted nearly three-quarters of an hour. At the conclusion, his Excellency inspected the Guard-of-Honour.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 30.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, from Karachi, arrived here this morning.

PENANG, JUNE 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla left here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 1.

Mail steamers Parramatta, from Australia and Rosetta, from China arrived.

The Florio and Rubattino Co.'s steamer Giana left Aden for Bombay on the afternoon of the 30th ult., and is expected to arrive here on the 6th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 5-32
The Manchester market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	113 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 9-16
Bar Silver	31½

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatwadekar in the chair. There were also present : Mr. S. Rebsch, Mr. R. H. Vincent ; Professor Muller ; the Hon. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi ; Messrs. Kawasji Merwanji Shroff ; K. N. Kabraji ; Harkisondas Narotumdass ; Dr. N. N. Katrak ; and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

WATER-MAIN AT THE COLABA CAUSEWAY.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,063-8-10 to the debit of surplus cash balance for the cost of laying a 3" water main from the Colaba Causeway to the air-compressing station, fixing two hydrants within the compound, and providing 100 feet hose with two nozzles and six fire buckets. Stating that the Executive Engineer thought the expenditure necessary to protect the station from fire.

The necessary sanction was given.

PAYMENT FOR MR. GOSTLING'S SERVICES.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, dated 25th ultimo, asking sanction to the payment of Rs. 1,725 and Rs. 345, respectively, to Mr. David Gostling, for his services at Rs. 30 per hour, in connection with the land belonging to Mr. Goverdhundass Khimji, as De Lisle Road, acquired for a new road in the Agripada District. The amount to be debited to the grant for the same.

The Commissioner in his letter said that the services of Mr. Gostling were engaged to prepare a report in connection with the land belonging to Mr. Goverdhundass Khimji at De Lisle Road in the Agripada District, under the Land Acquisition Act, at the rate of Rs. 30 per hour. When the matter was before the Collector, Mr. Gostling worked for 57½ hours, for which he had preferred a bill for Rs. 1,725, and when an appeal was lodged by Mr. Goverdhundass in the High Court against the award of the Collector, he worked for 11½ hours, for which another bill for Rs. 345 had been prefered.

Mr. Dharamsi considered the fees charged to be very high ; but Mr. Rebsch said that the fees charged were usual.

The necessary sanction was given.

WATER-RATES.

The Committee recorded the following letters from the Commissioner and Executive Engineer, on the subject of water-rates :—

To the Municipal Commissioner.—Sir, In reference to Standing Committee's resolution of 18th March 1896, I have the honour to forward a copy of the Executive Engineer's letter, and to state that after further discussion of the matter with that officer, I am of opinion that the more prudential course would be to allow the present rate to stand until such time at least as the water revenue has surpassed the expenditure. It is almost impossible to estimate with any degree of precision the object of the proposed charges in the revenue, but there is little doubt they would effect a considerable decrease. The leases of the halalcore cess for trade purposes is the net cost of the halalcore services actually rendered, plus 8 per cent. cost of supervision. The cost of water for flushing purposes is not and never has been included in the above calculation.—(Sd.) P. C. H. Snow.

To the Municipal Commissioner.—Memo.—The reduction in the rate of water is proposed with the intention of inducing house-owners to take water by meter, and in lieu of the water-tax, to pay according to the quantity of water consumed, subject to the minimum of half the water-tax in value. The question then is to ascertain what the effect would be on the existing water revenue if a large number of house-owners adopt the meter system in preference to the payment of the water-tax as at present. To ascertain this effect we have no other data but those of the properties to which water is now supplied for domestic purposes through meter. The total annual gross value of all the properties to which water was supplied for domestic purposes through meters during the year 1895-96 was Rs. 10,79,221 ; the total actual quantity of water supplied to these premises was 20,602,350 gallons ; and the total water revenue from these premises was Rs. 23,003-6-6, at the rate of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons subject to the minimum. If instead of the above method of taxation, payments were obtained from the above properties at the present rate of 4 per cent. on their assessed value, the total meter revenue would be Rs. 3,886,996 as detailed below, or Rs. 15,866 more than that derived by the meter measurement. Gross annual value of the properties, Rs. 1,079,721·00 ; deduct 10 per cent., Rs. 107,972,10, the net value of the properties being Rs. 971,748·90 ; 4 per cent. on the net annual value of the properties, Rs. 38,869·95 ; revenue derived by meter measurement as stated above, Rs. 23,003·41—difference, Rs. 15,866. The above difference is between the revenue derived by water measurement at 12 annas per 1,000 gallons, and that derivable by the levy of the usual water-tax on the assessed value. The loss would be much greater if the rate were reduced to 6 annas per 1,000 gallons. It is frequently urged that it would be financially a sound policy to decrease the present rate of meter supply because the cost price of 1,000 gallons of water to the Municipality is only 3 annas. This statement would be perfectly correct if the whole of the water-supply of the city were given through meters. But until this condition is realised the argument above addressed would be fallacious and the policy of decreasing the present water-rates would be financially unsound as the pursuance of this policy would result in the decrease of the water-revenue, which, as it is, falls short of the expenditure. In short, the water-works are being worked at present at a loss, and this loss would be intensified by the adoption of that policy.—(Sd.) M. C. Murzban, Executive Engineer.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

FATAL CAPSIZING OF A BOAT IN THE HARBOUR.

YESTERDAY, at about 8 a.m., a jolly boat No. 9, owned by Dadu Kurim, and manned by three men, and a tindal, named Shaik Ahmed Shaik Ebrahim, was proceeding under sail, with nine working men in it besides the crew, from the Stone Bunder to the British India steamer Nowshera. On getting alongside the s.s. Nowshera, the boat suddenly capsized, owing to a strong gust of wind, and all the occupants were precipitated into the water. Immediately a boat was lowered from the Nowshera, and two men were rescued. A strong tide was going out at the time. The officers of the s. s. Patna, seeing the men struggling in the water, a boat was at once lowered, and four other men were saved. The steamer Sonneberg also lowered a boat and picked up four men. One man managed to cling to the capsized boat, and another was picked up by a prow, while the remaining man was drowned. A diligent search was made for the missing man by the water police, but no trace of him had been found up to last evening.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 30.

10 p.m.	80·1

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1.

6 a.m.	81·3
10 a.m.	85·2
2 p.m.	86·5
6 p.m.	85·1

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 12.

By far the highest place in the relative interest and importance of commercial subjects this week must be assigned to the sittings of the Congress of Chambers of Empire of the country, held in London. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, as honorary president, delivered the opening address on Tuesday, and gave expression to views which have proved very disconcerting to Free Traders, and have been joyfully hailed by those who think that the Free-Trade policy of the country ought now to be modified. The right hon. gentleman said he hoped the further knowledge they had gained would bring within the range of practical politics that splendid dream which had been cherished by all the greatest and most patriotic statesmen both at home and in the Colonies, in the realisation of which the Colonies, while enjoying their independent existence, would join with the mother country for mutual interests, obligations, and defence. The question of an Imperial Commercial Union dominated all others, and the establishment of it would be the most decisive step towards the realisation of the most inspiring idea which had ever entered into the minds of British statesmen. He believed they were absolutely unanimous in their desire to attain that. He did not deny that Free-Trade might be the best solution for all concerned, but that would not be commercial union, and, further, the Colonies would not have it. On the other hand, the proposals of the Ottawa Conference would not be accepted here. He thought the solution was to be found in the resolution to be submitted by the Toronto Board of Trade, which proposed that the Colonies should discriminate in their import duties in favour of Great Britain, and Great Britain should give a similar favour to the colonies. He thought a proposal of this kind should commend itself even to the most orthodox Free-trader. If the Colonies made it the Government here would meet it in no huckstering spirit.

The idea of an Union such as Mr. Chamberlain suggested is not new ; but it is now put forward in the shape of a practical proposal, and, whatever the result may be it certainly merits, and as certainly will obtain, the fullest consideration and discussion. Mr. Chamberlain's endorsement of the proposal at once gives it a position which makes it impossible to ignore it or to dismiss it with slight deliberation. There are considerations in its favour of the highest possible importance. It may even be argued that the permanent safety and prosperity of Greater Britain depend on the adoption of some such scheme. It is a scheme for a Commercial Union of the British Empire and for the harmonious and equal co-operation of all its parts in the work of Imperial defence. On the other hand, it may lie open to the objection that it would constitute an infringement of the orthodox doctrine of Free-trade. It is certain that a departure from the Free-trade system, under which this country has prospered for half a century, would be viewed with the greatest suspicion and repugnance by an immense body of British public opinion. But the fact that Mr. Chamberlain endorses the Toronto proposal as he understands and explains it, and that he regards it as a proposal which should commend itself even to the orthodox Free-trader, will at least secure consideration for it in spite of the condition that moderate differentiating duties, as against foreign countries, would have to be imposed by this country on certain articles which are also of extensive colonial production. The first thing to be done is clearly to understand the nature of the proposed Zollverein. Its first and great feature is the establishment of complete Free-trade between all parts of the British Empire. That alone would constitute, as Mr. Chamberlain says, the greatest step in advance that Free-trade has made since it was first adopted in this country. In fact, it has hitherto made practically no progress. Even our own Colonies, speaking generally, have rejected it, and foreign countries will have none of it. Under a British Zollverein there would be Free-trade among three hundred millions of the inhabitants of the world. There are, as Mr. Chamberlain points out, three suggested bases of an Imperial Customs Union, but two of them may be at once dismissed. They could never be adopted, and even if adopted, would not attain the object aimed at. One of these is the British proposal that all the Colonies should adopt universal Free-trade. That may be most desirable, but very few of our Colonies will listen to the suggestion, and there is no hope that they will do so at any time within the range of vision of practical statesmen. The other equally impracticable proposal comes from the Colonies, and is to the effect that we should give up our Free-trade system and join with them in adopting Protection as against all foreign countries. Colonial products would be admitted free as at present, and in return for this advantage the Colonies would discriminate slightly in favour of Great Britain. An equal Commercial Union could hardly be established on such a basis, and it is, at any rate, a basis which the British nation would never consent to. The Toronto proposal suggests a middle course. It begins, as has been said, by abolishing Protection altogether within the limits of the British Empire, but it leaves the Colonies free to impose any tariffs they please as against foreign countries. They may be Free-traders or Protectionists in their relation with all the world outside the Empire ; they must be Free-traders within it. What they ask of us as an inducement to them to take this step is that we should impose what Mr. Chamberlain calls "a moderate duty" upon foreign imports of certain articles—corn, meat, and wool, for example—which they can extensively supply.

After Mr. Chamberlain had left the Congress the Toronto resolution was discussed at length, and the most varied views were expressed. Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P., expressed his interest in Imperial Federation, and claimed that the late Government had done something for it. He described Mr. Chamberlain's speech, pronouncing absolutely for a Zollverein, as a momentous one. Mr. W. H. Holland, speaking for the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, said that, much as they desired closer union with the Colonies, they could not support the resolution. He asked, what would Oldham and Bolton say if they were required to discriminate against American and Egyptian cotton in favour of East Indian ? They had so much machinery that the colonies could not possibly keep it going, and what they wanted was access to as many of the great markets of the world as possible. Mr. M'Arthur also spoke against the scheme on behalf of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hibbert, of Blackburn, said he would not like the delegates to go away with the impression that the Lancashire representatives were all against the proposal, as Blackburn was for it. The discussion was adjourned until the following day when the Canadian delegates modified their resolution to some extent, but even in its new form it was subjected to a great deal of criticism. The Toronto resolution was amended by the omission of the reference to the Zollverein, and the addition of the English recommendation that the Government be asked to bring about an interchange of opinion between the mother country and other Governments of the Empire. Delegates from South Africa and Australia opposed the resolution ; and after a prolonged discussion, the chairman (Sir A. Rollit), with a view to obtaining an unanimous vote, proposed to substitute for the motion a resolution declaring that "the establishment of closer commercial relations between the United Kingdom and the Colonies and dependencies deserves and demands prompt and careful consideration," and that the Congress represented to the Government that if the suggestion be made by the Colonies, or some of them, it would be expedient to promote such consideration, and the formation of some practical scheme by summoning an Imperial conference, fully representative of the interests involved, or by such other means as Her Majesty may be advised to adopt. This resolution was unanimously adopted amid acclamation. A resolution was also adopted, on the motion of the representatives of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, recommending the creation of a Consultative Imperial Council as a first step towards Imperial Federation.

The course of the prolonged debate of which the resolution was the conclusion revealed a very strong conflict of opinion as to the adoption of an Imperial commercial policy founded on discriminating import duties as against foreign countries. The disagreement was settled by taking out of the original motion this contentious feature, which had met with the firmest opposition from the Chambers of Manchester, Liverpool, Bradford, and other important places. The supporters of the policy of discrimination were evidently convinced that there was no hope of inducing a large portion of the Congress to accept a resolution which carried with it an undisguised abandonment of Free-Trade.

At a dinner to the delegates in the evening Mr. Chamberlain proposed the toast of "Commerce and the Empire." He said that if he were to ask himself whether this Empire would follow the empires of antiquity and perish, or whether it would sink into a condition of mediocrity or obscurity, the answer would not depend so much upon what was said or done by the population of these small islands as upon the eventual determination of that Greater Britain which formed, in space at any rate, the larger portion of the Empire, and upon the arrangements made to bring us all in closer union. The advantages of such a union were now universally appreciated. We desired that when our sons went to distant lands, the lands to which they went should be British, and that they should cherish our aspirations for the greatness of our race. He was convinced that the Colonies were not prepared to abandon the heritage which belonged to us all. The unity of the Empire was recommended by sentiment, but not less by material interest, and the union should be made permanent and secure by basing it on material interests. He assured the representatives of the Colonies of the affection, pride, and confidence with which the great mother country regarded her distant children. The toast was acknowledged by Mr. J. Anderson (Edinburgh), Sir A. Wilson (India), Sir D. Smith (Canada), the Hon. R. Reid (Australasia), and Sir D. Tennant (South Africa). In the course of his speech Sir Alexander Wilson said that in India Chambers of Commerce held a higher station, he thought, than they did in any other empire. It had been more and more the practice of the India Government to consult the Chambers of Commerce on every single question of Imperial or Indian interest.—India, as represented by her Chambers of Commerce, and, he was sure, by her Government, would unite most heartily in any plan for the furtherance of the interests of the Empire.

The telegrams from the other side of the Atlantic are full of the Presidential campaign, the prospects of Mr. McKinley being nominated as President, and what is likely to be the result of the St. Louis convention next week. The latest news from St. Louis would appear to be of a somewhat more encouraging character, owing to the fact that the Silverites are refusing any compromise. In that case the issue would be made clearer, and there would be less doubt about the ultimate result. "Nothing," says the *Times'* correspondent, "can be quoted either from Mr. McKinley or from Mr. Hanna, who alone has authority to speak in his name ; but from many of the lesser men, both at St. Louis and Washington, come frank admissions of anxiety about the position of the silver States and their probable influence against the adoption of a Gold platform. Some, however, of the most extreme Silver men are as much opposed as the advocates of Gold to a 'straddle.' They want a frank declaration for either gold or silver." Meanwhile, the general business of the country, as well as dealings on the Stock Exchange, continue to be adversely affected by the uncertainties of the situation. So far as Mr. McKinley is concerned he still refuses to make any explicit declaration of his own views, but the following statement by Mr. Richard C. Kerens, to which some importance is attached owing to a recent visit of that gentleman to Mr. McKinley, is worth attention "We believe that our money should not be inferior to the money of the most enlightened nation on earth, and we are unalterably opposed to every scheme that threatens to debase or depreciate our present monetary standard. We are in favour of the reasonable use of silver as currency, but such use should be to the extent only and under such well-defined regulations that its parity with gold as currency can be easily and effectively maintained. As consistent bimetallists, we are opposed to the independent free coinage of silver in the ratio of sixteen to one as a measure fraught with certain disaster to all commercial interests, destructive to the interest of the wage-earners, and, in the absence of an international agreement, sure to lead to silver mono-metallism."

In comparing the official statistics of British foreign trade during last month with those of May, 1895, it is necessary to observe that the occurrence of the Whitsuntide holidays in May this year, whilst they happened in June in 1895, and of an extra Sunday, must have lessened appreciably the amount of both imports and exports. The following is a summary of the aggregate figures for each year :—

	May. 1895. £	May. 1896. £	Increase or Decrease in 1896 £
Imports	34,732,086	33,349,988	Dec. 1,402 098
Exports :			
British	18,314,744	18,812,927	Inc. 468,183
Foreign and Colonial	5,215,785	4,770,958	Dec. 444,827
Total exports	23,560,529	24,583,885	Inc. 23,356

The falling off in the imports occurs chiefly under the head of grain, of which, however, the receipts in the earlier months of the year were large enough to leave an excess on the whole period which has elapsed since last December. A decrease in imports of manufactured articles of £213,954 is also apparent, which is accounted for mainly by lessened receipts of leather, of which enormous quantities were brought to our shores in the spring of 1895, owing to an important speculative rise in prices which was then in progress. The imports during the last five months have been £181,303,730 against £169,830,616 in the corresponding period of last year, the increase being £11,473,114. Here the increase consists, to the extent of £3,378,863, of manufactured articles, the rest occurring under the heads of food-stuffs metals, and raw manufacturing materials. The very large amount of manufactured articles imported is mainly due to the turn of fashion in favour of silk goods, of which we have received about £1,350,000 worth more than in 1895. But the greater imports both of these and of other manufactures is a sign of activity of the home trade and home industries. It must not be overlooked that a very considerable proportion of the manufactures brought into this country is used as a constituent part or as an accessory of further manufactures.

Turning now to the exports of British productions we find that the increase during last month of £468,183 is fully accounted for under the head of metals, manufactured and raw machinery, and hardware. In the remaining categories the increases and decreases are approximately equal. There is a small diminution of £32,655 in textile manufactures, which is sufficiently accounted for by the falling off in the shipments of woollen, worsted, and linen goods to the United States, owing to the general slackness of trade in that country during the last few months. A trifling decline in the exports of cotton yarn is shown, but of piece-goods the amount is more by £212,884, being £3,790,466, against £3,586,582 in May, 1895. This increase is sufficiently explained by the fact that India took very small supplies throughout the earlier half of last year, owing to the imposition of the import duties in December, 1894, whilst this year the shipments may be called normal. Undoubtedly the most encouraging feature in the exports is the expansion in those of iron and steel, of railway material especially. A further indication of some importance is the revived demand from Australia for mining machinery, of which the exports last month were £31,084, against £7,287 in 1895 and only £56 in 1894. On the other hand, there is, as might have been expected, no increase but a slight falling off in those to South Africa. Of Textile machinery we have exported last month to the value of £541,874, against £542,591 in 1895. There is at last a check to the increasing shipments of this class of machinery to the Continent, the amount sent being only £284,887, against £352,016 in May, 1895. To India, however, and the United States the value exported is increasing in each case. No separate statement is given under this head with regard to Japan, but the item "other countries," which is doubtless made up almost entirely of machinery destined for Japan, shows a value of £65,323, against £42,804.

THE STATUS OF THE FIRST NATIVE ATTORNEYS.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

THE Native lawyers of to-day do not, perhaps, know what difficulties their professional brethren had to contend with about half-a-century back. The field was then exclusively monopolised by English lawyers, who were loath to give any encouragement or assistance to Native legal students. The junior Native barristers, who recently complained of not obtaining the briefs for the Crown in Sessions cases, must at least admit that great advance has been made since those days. I recently came across an interesting case of the alleged boycotting of natives from the legal profession. The incident occurred so far back as 1852, and thinking that it may interest your readers, I lay it before them at least for their amusement, if not for their instruction. In 1852, a young and aspiring Native gentleman, of ability and education, desirous of becoming an attorney of the Supreme Court, applied successively to all the then English practitioners of this city to be received as an articled clerk, offering at the same time a fee of four thousand rupees. They, however, declined to entertain his application, solely on the ground, as it appears, that an agreement had been come to among them, not to aid the admission of Native practitioners into the Supreme Court. Thus baffled, the applicant, who had then been clerk to a solicitor for two years, petitioned the Supreme (now High) Court to alter the rule in force, which required articled service for three years prior to the admission of a party as an attorney. The petitioner shewed that he was obnoxious owing merely to the accident of birth, and that the rule virtually excluded natives, however well qualified, from the profession. Certificates of character and attainments from the English professors under whom he had studied, and from the solicitor who had employed him, were produced in support of his claim to the position which he sought.

"So far, therefore, as general qualifications went," says an account of this application written a year or two later, "no doubt existed as to this eligibility or as to the grievance of which he had complained in being disabled under the rule of the Supreme Court then in force. The Court did not hesitate to admit the hardships of his case, but, strange to say, they declined to afford him any redress on grounds which would appear to be singularly weak. It was in evidence that the petitioner represented the disability of his race, and unless the Court were prepared to maintain their exclusion from the profession, his appeal should not have been in vain. No doubt, the honourable Judges of the Court were justified in keeping out improper persons, and the facilitation of their entrance by laxity of the rules of Court would have been unadvisable. The treatment experienced by the petitioner was one calculated to excite sympathy from all fair-minded people. Sir Erskine Perry's reasons for denying him the justice which he sought do not at all commend themselves to public opinion of the day. What if 'a complete boulversement of the profession,' had been occasioned, as the learned Judge then stated, by throwing it open to natives ? It was observed at the time that so long as they were capable—(the trial of this lying with the Court in the case of both Natives and Europeans)—what signified, it that they had not undergone a regular apprenticeship, any more than that they were muslin instead of broadcloth ! Without competency no practitioner should be admitted, and had the Judges rejected the petition on that ground, after due examination, no fault could have been found. They seem, however, to have proceeded on the hypothesis that sufficient legal knowledge cannot be obtained except through the channel of a regular apprenticeship, and so to have condemned the petitioner without hearing on his merits.

"Again a difficulty was raised on the score of fees of a most untenable nature. The learned Chief Justice, after a good deal of trouble, had then lately settled the attorney's fees, setting them down on a very extensive scale, and proceeding on the ordinary doctrine, that shillings in England required rupees here. Evidently the principle was quite inapplicable to natives of India. But why so ? Why should not a native, if he discharged a duty or performed a service equally well with an European receive equal remuneration for it ? It was thought that the labour should be paid for according to its worth, apart from the consideration of the colour or birth place of the labourer. The position taken up by the learned Judges was considered both illiberal and unjust. It was contended that, though natives usually work for much less remuneration than falls to the lot of Europeans in India, it did not follow that they should be perpetually paid according to the low tariff, when entitled, as a matter of right, to claim under the higher. It was opined at the time that the capacity of applicants for admission to the roll of attorneys was a matter for the judgment of the court, but that once found worthy, every man had a right to the same advantages, irrespective of the colour of his skin. So with respect to character, a good reputation should be insisted on in all cases, but not more with natives than with Europeans. The Supreme Court was naturally fearful of the intrusion of the improper parties, but that was considered no reason why proper ones should be excluded. As well might rules be framed for the keeping out of the unexceptionable Europeans, because exceptionable men find their way into the profession. Each case should be dealt with according to its own merits. Even the learned Judges themselves while refusing to use their power for the relief of the suffering party acknowledged as much.

"'Under all these circumstances,' said Sir Erskine Perry, 'we think the proper course to be pursued by the complaining class is to address a body with more power than ourselves, namely, the Legislative Council, and if that body should consider that the arguments for an alteration in the law are sufficiently weighty, and should frame a new one, we shall be most happy to give it effect in this Court ; should it be otherwise, should the Legislature deem that nothing has been advanced of sufficient importance to weigh with them in altering the law, even in such a case I am not prepared to say that if, on a future day, we are applied to by a respectable Native gentleman whose character, abilities, and attainments qualify him for practice, we shall, after putting him to a strict test, deny him admission as an attorney of this court. For we think broadly that the law being a liberal profession, should be open to qualified men of every class and country. Into the other two liberal professions—the clerical and that of medicine—we have lately witnessed the introduction of natives of this country, and the law should not, in this respect, be behind those professions.' Even after this pronouncement the court, instead of referring the petitioner to the far off help of the Legislative Court, did not exercise their undoubted prerogative for his relief. They had before them, seemingly, a respectable Native gentleman, whose character, abilities, and attainments qualified him for practice, and it was in evidence at this time that a combination of the European attorneys anything but creditable to them, prevented his gaining access to the roll in the ordinary manner, and they might surely have taken on themselves the responsibility of affording him redress. It was also remarked at the time that, though Sir Erskine Perry, with a want of courage sad to witness in a British Judge, gave way to the greed of the monopolizing attorneys combined to keep natives out of the profession, he had exerted himself when off the bench to break up the combination and to inculcate more liberal views. By giving the lawyers to understand that, though they may refuse to receive native apprentices, they cannot prevent the judges from admitting native attorneys, and thereby exciting a fear that the check upon the supply of natives to practice would be taken out of their hands altogether, he has induced them to think of giving way while they can do it with a good grace. The *Bombay Gazette* of the day remarked that it should not wonder a bit if before many weeks were over it was favoured with a vast number of advertisements, intimating that 'Apprentices are wanted by a respectable solicitor in town. Reduced premiums accepted !' It did not appear at the time that any overtact of concession had come before the public, but with all the world against them the Bombay attorneys of the day soon gave way."

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabjee presided at a sitting of the Sessions yesterday, and resumed the trial of the following case with the assistance of a special jury :—

MURDER WITH SULPHURIC ACID.

Gayapersad Jamnadas, a member of the Purdesee caste, was charged with murder in causing the death of one Moorlidhur Rambux, a Rajput Bricklayer, by administering sulphuric acid to him, knowing it to be likely that he would thereby cause his death. Prisoner was also charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt by administering sulphuric acid ; and he was further charged, on the Coroner's inquisition, with causing death by doing a rash and negligent act. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. S. Bayley, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Raikes conducted the defence. The undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY :—

Mr. James Mumford, foreman.

Mr. Brijmohun Lall.	Mr. A. Sharpe.
Mr. H Ramanah.	Mr. A. J. Agabeg.
Mr. J. E. Ezra.	Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola.
Mr. F. Bennett.	Mr. D. C. Athalde.

Dr. Barry, Chemical Analyser to Government, was recalled for further cross-examination.

Mr. Raikes asked what portion of the sulphuric acid in the glass would be rendered ineffectual by the action of the sugar, which was mixed with it.

His Lordship said he did not wish to stop Mr. Raikes, but must confess that the extraordinary minuteness with which Mr. Raikes cross-examined the witness as to the action of the sugar upon the sulphuric acid was beyond him. He could not see the bearing the minute questions could have upon the main issue. The woman spoke of the effervescence in the glass in a foreign language upon a point on which they could have had very little information, and their evidence was being corrected by the evidence of a scientific gentleman.

Mr. Raikes said he would be satisfied if Dr. Barry said that the effervescence in the glass of sulphuric acid, which the woman spoke of, could be nothing like the effervescence in a sodawater bottle.

Dr. Barry answered that the one could not possibly be like the other.

Could not the small quantity of sulphuric acid which you found in the stomach have got there from ordinary food ?—I don't know of any ordinary food which contains free sulphuric acid.

Is it impossible for sulphuric acid to form inside the stomach from any kind of food ?—It is very unlikely, but not quite impossible.

According to your experience, it is extremely improbable that a man could take sulphuric acid without knowing that he was poisoned ?—Yes.

Could a man who had taken a dose of sulphuric acid drive about without vomiting ?—Extremely improbable.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang : In the deceased's case witness could not account for the presence of sulphuric acid in the stomach except that it was administered through the mouth. The sulphuric acid being mixed with sugar might to a certain extent protect the lips and the tongue.

Inspector Robinson, examined by Mr. Lang, said he went to the Jamsetjee Hospital on the afternoon of the 1st May last, and received from the havildar the small bottle before the court. Witness went with Champa, who pointed out the accused in his own room ; and in consequence of what she stated, accused was arrested. A "punch" was assembled, and the accused's room was searched. Witness then found the large bottle before the court. In Champa's room, witness found a brass spoon and some small medicine bottles before the court. Later the same day the deceased's declaration was taken by the magistrate at the hospital. The deceased was in great pain, and witness noticed a blister on the left side of his mouth. He could speak with very great difficulty, and appeared to be in great pain.

Jivan Madhowjee, examined by Mr. Lang, said he lived in the same house as the deceased, whom he saw on the 29th April last. He appeared restless and had a burning sensation in the stomach. Champa was fanning him. Witness asked what had caused the burning sensation, when the deceased said the accused had given him some medicine to drink. Deceased shewed witness a hole in his cloth and in his chuddar, which, he said, the medicine had made. Witness asked what kind of medicine it was. By deceased's direction, Champa handed witness the bottle. He poured a few drops out of the bottle upon a piece of paper. It made a hole in the paper and burnt it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Raikes, witness said he kept a shop for the sale of cloth. He was not examined before the Coroner, but was examined before the Magistrate.

To the Court : I poured a few drops upon the paper to see if they would burn the paper as they had burnt the cloth. I thought it was some English medicine. I mentioned the circumstance to nobody until the police came to make enquiry. It was doctor's medicine, and I did not suspect that it contained poison.

That was the case for the prosecution.

The Advocate-General, in summing up the evidence, said the main question was whether the death of the deceased resulted from the administration of sulphuric acid, and whether the prisoner administered it ? Immediately on taking the fluid given him by the prisoner, the deceased felt a burning sensation in his throat and yelled out. He was taken to Dr. Heims, who gave him certain medicines, the names of which were in evidence, as well as the name of the medicine given him by the vaiyad. These latter could not possibly have been the cause of the burning sensation. The "post mortem" examination showed the presence of sulphuric acid in the stomach even though the acid had been administered three days previously. The cross-examination tended to show that the deceased must have died from hydrochloric acid, but that plea would not avail the defence ; for nobody but the prisoner could have administered the hydrochloric acid ; and a bottle containing the acid was actually found in the prisoner's room. Mr. Lang showed how it was probable that there was no erosion on the tongue or palate of the deceased. Assuming that sulphuric acid was administered, the argument that there was no erosion of the stomach did not do away with that fact, as Dr. Barry had stated. As none of the medicines given by Dr. Heims and the vaiyad could have produced the burning sensation, the jury must necessarily infer that some irritant poison must have been administered, and they had a large body of evidence to show that what the prisoner administered was nothing else than sulphuric acid. One of the persons examined was Manekl

prudence, and ask the jury to come to the conclusion that there was no proof that the prisoner administered sulphuric acid to the deceased.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, said that, after the very able addresses of counsel, he would not take up much of their time. The questions for them to consider were, whether the sulphuric acid was administered by the prisoner, and whether he administered it with the intention to kill. The intention was to be inferred from the very act of administering sulphuric acid, unless it was administered accidentally. The jury had also to consider whether the prisoner could have administered it in ignorance of its being a poison, and believing it to be a sort of medicine. If the jury believed that he administered it with the intention of causing grievous hurt, it was open to them to say so by their verdict. If the jury were of opinion that the man gave the poison in ignorance, they would bear in mind, in support of that view, that the man did not attempt to make away with the bottles, out of which the fluid had been administered, or with the bottle of hydrochloric acid which was found in his room, nor did he try to escape, but was sleeping in his room when arrested. With regard to any discrepancies in the evidence, the jury were advised to look to the story as a whole, to see if they could rely upon it in its entirety, or whether they believed it to be a concoction. His Lordship then read the important portions of the evidence, with comments upon it.

At 6-30 p.m., as his Lordship was reading through the evidence, the foreman of the jury said that they were prepared to return their verdict.

His Lordship said this was an important case, and he was bound to draw the jury's attention to all the points which he considered important.

The foreman then asked for an adjournment.

His Lordship said he could not adjourn at that stage, and went on reading the evidence, which he finished at 7 p.m.

The jury retired for consultation; and on their return into court, at 7-20 p.m., the foreman stated that the jury found a unanimous verdict of not guilty as to the first charge of murder; and that as to the second charge of voluntarily causing hurt, the jury were divided by five against four.

His Lordship told the jury to further consider their verdict.

The Clerk of the Crown read over the charge.

The foreman, after consultation, said that the jury unanimously found a verdict of not guilty as to the second charge also.

His Lordship explained to the jury the third charge of causing death by a rash and negligent act; and asked them to come to a verdict.

The jury retired again at 7-30 p.m., and on their return into court, at 7-50 p.m., the foreman stated that the jury found the prisoner guilty by six against three.

His Lordship accepted the verdict of the majority, and sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

At 8 p.m. the Court adjourned till 10 o'clock, this (Thursday) morning.

WILLIAM BRODIE'S CASE.

The Advocate-General, referring to the case of William Brodie, who is charged with murder, putting in fear of death in order to commit extortion, and putting in fear of grievous hurt in order to commit extortion, asked that the case be fixed for trial before a Special Jury on Saturday. Gayapersad's case was likely to occupy all that day. If Brodie's case were commenced on Thursday, it was sure to go into Friday, the mail day, when it would be very inconvenient for Special Jurors to attend. His Lordship granted the application. Brodie's case will be tried on Saturday and Monday next.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

These sports commenced for the season yesterday afternoon, on the Maidan, behind the Marine Lines, in the presence of a fairly large gathering of spectators. A piece of ground was roped off for the accommodation of members and their families, refreshments being provided in a tent erected within the enclosure. A very interesting programme, consisting of five events, was drawn up by the honorary secretaries, Messrs. Ellison and Booth, who had not left a stone unturned to make the afternoon sports as successful as possible. The entries were quite satisfactory, and all the events were keenly contested. The weather was all that could be desired, but the ground was rendered somewhat slippery by the showers of rain which fell shortly before the sports commenced. Consequently the second event in the programme, "Jumping for Ponies," was given up, and "Jaldi Stakes" was substituted in its place. The result of the first event, "Tent-pegging over a Hurdle," would have been more successful, had it not been for the rotten condition of the peg which split into two immediately the spear went through it. In the "Putting Stakes" Mrs. Nigel Jones putted the golf ball into the hole in two strokes only, thus enabling her nominee, Mr. Talbot, to return first. The following are the results of the several events contested :—

I. Event.—Tent-Pegging over a Hurdle.
(Horses or Ponies.)

Mr. Fischer	1
Mr. Ready	2
Mr. Graham	3

Nine competed.

II. Event.—Jaldi Stakes.

Mr. Talbot	1
Mr Fischer	2
Capt Wledon	3

Seven competed.

III. Event.—Horse Scurry.

Mr. Fischer's Pierceye, owner	1
Mr. Riversmith's Sachidon, by Mr. Ellison	2
Mr. McCausland's Aristocrate, by Captain Weldon	3

Five contested.

IV. Event.—Ball and Bucket.

Captain Weldon	1
Mr. Ellison	2
Mr. Fischer	3

Thirteen entries.

V. Event.—Putting Stakes.
(Ladies nomination.)

In this event the competitors had to ride round the trees to the golf green carrying putter, dismount and hand the putter to a lady, who had to putt a golf ball into the hole. Competitors doing this in shortest time to win, and for each stroke the lady took to putt the ball into the hole, two seconds were added to gentleman's time. The result of the event was as follows :—

Mr. Talbot, nominated by Mrs. Nigel Jones, 1 min., 50 sec.	1
Mr. P. F. Fischer, nominated by Miss Bromley, 1 min., 50 sec.	2
Mr. Ellison, nominated by Miss Humfrey, 1 min., 58 sec.	3
Mr. S. Webster, nominated by Miss L. Humfrey, 2 min., 18 sec.	4
Mr. Creagh, nominated by Mrs. Mitchell, 2 min., 25 sec.	5

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Several letters have recently appeared in your columns with reference to the appointment to the existing vacancy in the Legislative Council. The name of Mr. S. M. Moses has been mentioned as that of a gentleman possessing the necessary qualifications for the vacant seat, and as one whose selection for the office would give general satisfaction. Though I cannot say I have the pleasure of Mr. Moses' acquaintance, yet I am pretty familiar with his civic career; and the place he holds in public esteem may be gathered from the fact that he has been elected to many positions of trust and responsibility in this city. He is intimately identified with the commercial life of Bombay, and is the principal partner in one of our leading mercantile firms,—a firm with which the prosperity of the city is closely connected, and one of whose members has proved himself a generous benefactor to the community. Numerically and socially the Jewish community is very influential in Bombay, and it would only be fitting that it should have a representative on the Council. Amongst his own people the appointment of Mr. Moses would be taken as a graceful compliment; it would also be cordially approved by the European and Native public. What the Legislative Council needs is men who can voice the wants of the community; obstructionist orators and voluminous questioners can easily be dispensed with. Some of your correspondents have recommended the appointment of Mrs. S. D. Sassoon. I have no wish to deny her qualifications for the post, but I may be permitted to say that, although ladies have been elected to School Boards in England—amongst them was the mother of our present popular Governor—and although they may have rendered good service as members of these bodies, the suggestion that our Legislative Council should be recruited from that quarter is, to say the least, at present premature.—Yours, etc.,

July 1. W.

It has now been proved that the administration of antitoxin two months ago to the little son of Dr. Langerhaus, in Berlin, was not the cause of the child's death.

NEWS OF THE DAY

Proposals are now before the Government of India for the meeting of an official Committee, under the presidency of the Viceroy, for the comprehensive consideration of the railway schemes which have been suggested for adoption from various parts of India.

We understand that the Memorandum by Mr. Ribbentrop on the subject of the cultivation of rhea, which we published the other day, has still to be considered by the Government of India. It must not, therefore, be assumed that the sanguine views expressed in it, or the statements made with regard to rhea fibre companies, have in any way received official endorsement.

A Numerously-Signed petition from the inhabitants of Nundyal and adjoining districts has been submitted to the Government of Madras, praying for the construction of a railway from Hyderabad (Deccan) to Nundyal, a distance of about 120 miles. The petitioners state that the proposed railway will pass through very fertile country, and will prove a paying concern. The proposal has been referred to the Collector of the Godavery District for opinion, and he has been asked to submit statistics in regard to the possible traffic receipts of the proposed line.

The latest news from Darjeeling, states that the railway line has been cleared between Darjeeling and Ghoom, and the authorities managed to restore communication on Saturday, notwithstanding the serious nature of many of the land-slips.

A correspondent of a Calcutta paper who travelled to Darjeeling on Sunday says that he counted over thirty land-slips on the line large and small, covering in one instance a land surface of twenty yards.

Rain was falling in torrents in Calcutta on Sunday afternoon. The Ladies' Golf Club were the greatest sufferers by Saturday's storm, as their tent was blown away. The military authorities here will not allow them to erect a permanent structure, and the higher authorities at Simla have been appealed to.

The Directors of the Imperial Bank of Persia recommend an interim dividend for the half-year ended March of three shillings per share tax free.

The amalgamation is announced of fifteen well-known private banks, chief of which is Barclay Bevan and Co., as a company, with the name of Barclay and Company, Limited. The registered capital will be six millions sterling, of which five millions will be issued and subscribed, two millions will be paid-up, and a further sum of one million provided as a reserve fund. The whole of the five million pounds and also the reserve fund will be subscribed by the amalgamating firms. The actual registration of the Company takes place at the end of July. On the directorate list appear the names of Lord Kinnaird and Sir Fowell Buxton.

An interesting note on the transactions of the East Indian Railway during the year 1895, so far as they affect the Government of India, has just been issued. Mr. Becher, Officiating Accountant-General, P. W. D., shows that the net earnings were a little over 382 lakhs, which gave a net profit to Government of about 70¾ lakhs. The details of the accounts are worth some study. Thus the sterling liabilities which the State had to meet were £1,443,000, and this converted at 13·305d. per rupee absorbed over 260 lakhs. The interest on rupee liabilities at 4 per cent. was just under 33 lakhs. When these two charges had been met, the Company recieved over 14¼ lakhs as its share of surplus profits, and nearly 4 lakhs were paid in to the Provident Fund. One can see at once that with with a rise in the value of the rupee enormous benefit would accrue to Government in the matter of the sterling liabilities. Thus in 1891 the net profit to the State was 102 lakhs; but in 1894 it fell to 56 lakhs, the low rate of exchange telling its own tale. When the line was purchased by the State the sterling outlay was £37,200,000 but the rupee was nearly 1s. 8d. at that time, so the conversion worked out to a few lakhs under 44¼ crores. Since then debentures aggregating over 3¼ crores have been discharged. The rupee debt amounts to more than 8¼ crores; so that the total capital outlay up to the present year comes to nearly 43¼ crores. The net earnings of the railway in 1895 showed a profit of 7·69 per cent. in capital, but of this 6·26 per cent. had to be paid away, leaving a clear profit accruing to Government of 1·43 per cent. We cannot say how far a low exchange has stimulated the traffic on the East Indian line, but it is plain that the sterling liabilities eat largely into the profits.

The export of Java tea for last year reached 10,146,800lb. against 8,735,000lb. of the preceding year, and prices fetched were satisfactory. Most of the tea from Java finds its way to London and Holland, but a trade is being worked up with British India, where no doubt, it is found that the article lays down cheaper from Java than China, whence, until recently, most of the tea required for mixing purposes has been drawn. Planters continue to give every care to the preparation of Java tea, and higher levels are coming into favour for cultivation, and the Assam variety is being pushed everywhere. The acreage under tea cultivation is gradually being increased, and considerably larger crops may be looked for in the near future. Owing to the large supplies of Bengal indigo, demand in the home markets was very slack for the inferior and medium qualities, while superior qualities, of which Java has the monopoly, remained throughout the year in good demand. The crop was a slightly larger one than in 1894, but considerably less than those of previous years. Caterpillars are reported to have again done damage to the plant in some districts. Chemical mixtures, the produce of individual firms, and containing high percentages of nitrogen, have somewhat increased in favour, and, whilst the import of beancake from China has almost disappeared, that from British India has largely increased. The reason for the change of market for this article is doubtless due to the more favourable prices, quality, and also outturn as regards weights offered by the British Indian sellers.

Birsa, of Chalkad, in Chota-Nagpur, writes the *Englishman* was a cultivator, but he got tired of agriculture, and like many a better man before him, took to preaching. He gave himself out as an incarnation of the Deity, and by uttering some tall threats against those who doubted his pretensions, he managed to gather quite a little army of followers. This is a specimen of the kind of thing his disciples were treated to: "I am the earth and your father. There will be showers of fire and rain except within the limits of these two rivers, where people may be saved. Those who do not come within will not be saved; my Raj has commenced and that of the Sircar is at an end. If the Government will oppose me their guns will turn to wood, and their powder to water." It is melancholy to notice the decline in the speaker's self-confidence which followed upon the despatch of a few policemen to Birsa's house. "These people are threatening my Raj," he shrieked, "drive them away. The Government police are sitting in my compound; take them by the neck and turn them out." And the villagers, not liking to see the earth and their father hustled off to jail like an ordinary budmash, collected and assaulted the police. For this they and their divinity were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Now comes the painful part of the story. Mr. Birsa, to be consistent, ought to have ignored the Sircar. Instead of that he appealed to its High Court in Calcutta, and thus formally recognised its authority. Even so his condescension was all in vain. For justices O'Kinealy and Bannerji refused to interfere, and it will be two years or more before Birsa is let out of prison, when he will have to begin his Raj all over again.

The E. I. Railway earnings for the Week ending 20th June, were Rs. 9,17,174; miles open 1,699·70; per mile open, Rs. 540. Corresponding week last year, earnings Rs. 10,70,873; miles open, 1,690·79; per mile open, Rs. 633. Increase, miles open, 8·91. Decreased, earnings Rs. 1,53,699; per mile open, Rs. 93. From 1st Jan. 1896 to 20th June 1896, earnings Rs. 2,69,64,626. From 1st Jan. 1895 to 21st June 1895, earnings Rs. 2,77,13,616. Decrease, earnings Rs. 7,48,990.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta, during the week ending 20th June was 211, against 231 and 235 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 11. There were 23 deaths from cholera, against 48 and 33 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 10. There was one death from small-pox during the week, against "nil" in the previous week. There were four deaths from tetanus, against one in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 82 and 17 respectively, against 86 and 16 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23·6 per mile per annum, against 22·4, the mean of the last five years. Suburban Calcutta—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 20th June was 102, against 113 and 118 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 14. There were six deaths from cholera.

Though much below the Figures on previous years there was an expansion in exports of wheat during 1895-96, almost entirely shipped to the United Kingdom. The Collector of Customs, remarks that farmers in the United Kingdom have had another bad season, worse even than that of 1894 the severe winter of which, combined with an absence of rain in the spring and early winter, has seriously interfered with successful harvesting. There was also a considerable diminution in acreage, and the average outturn per acre was low. The only favourable influence was the higher range of prices, and this fact has induced the larger shipments from India in which Calcutta has participated. Here fluctuations in prices were slight until towards the close of the year, when the rice was heavy; upcountry dealers, it is said, kept back supplies in anticipation of bad crops during the present year. In 1895, no less than eighty-one millions cwt. of wheat were imported into the United Kingdom, the United States of America supplying no less than twenty-three millions cwt. Russia, as an exporting country, is running the States very closely; the Russian crop was so large that Government made heavy purchases to keep up prices, but interfering at the same time with the trade of private individuals. From Argentina receipts were not so large; this country is now one of the largest producers of wheat, though within a comparatively short space of time the inhabitants imported their requirements.

An amusing incident occurred at a Socialist meeting in the East End on June 12, which is also interesting as showing how shallow is English sympathy with Socialism. A lady orator was declaiming against something or other when someone raised a cry that the Prince of Wales was passing on his way to open the Exhibiton at the People's Palace. A rush ensued, which disorganised the meeting, and drowned the speech, and when the excitement subsided and her recalcitrant audience returned the lady orator found a fine subject for sarcasm in Socialists who deserted their leaders for the sake of being a prince.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of an official residence at Delhi for the use of the Commissioner of the Division. Rent will be charged under the rules on the subject in the Public Works Department Code.

A recent issue of the *Novo Vermyia* states that at Yekohama it is reported that Japan is anxious to come to terms with Russia on the Khorean question. The main terms of the agreement are said to be: an offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Japan; the surrender of the south-east of Korea with Fusan to Japan in exchange for Tsutsima, which is to go to Russia; Russia acquires the right over the open-all-the-year ports on the eastern-southern and south-western coasts of Korea, and finally an unconditional Russian protectorate over Korea.

Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh was defendant in a Queen's Bench case the other day. A commission agent, named Moore, sued him for £750, alleged to be the bonus promised by the Prince in the event of Moore negotiating a loan of ten thousand pounds upon his (the Prince's) reversionary interest in the Elverton estate. The Prince did not get the loan, but the plaintiff contended he had done his part. The jury found for the Prince.

An American Lady, Miss Annie S. Peck, has succeeded in climbing the Matterhorn. The summit was reached in six hours from the Hut, the weather being fine and clear. Miss Peck now shares with a Miss Brevoort, of New York, and a Miss Carrel, the daughter of a Swiss guide, the honour among women of having climbed the Matterhorn. Miss Peck is a Providence lady, a graduate of the University of Michigan, and widely known as a scholar of rare attainments in archæology. For years she has been an enthusiastic climber. When studying at Athens in 1885-86 she ascended Hymettus and Pentelicus. Two years later, during a trip to California, she rode 4,000 feet up to the snowline of Mount Shasta, and then climbed the remaining 14,000 feet to the summit. Her subsequent ascent of the Cloud Rest Peak in the Yosemite Valley also attracted some attention.

The performance at the Gaiety Theatre for the benefit of Kate Vaughan realised with some subscriptions the handsome sum of £970. It is hoped to make four figures of it yet, but if a thousand pounds is forthcoming the sum will be none too large for the case. Miss Vaughan is suffering from Bright's disease and a long sea voyage, as the doctors say, is imperative. So in a fortnight she will be sent in charge of a qualified nurse on a voyage round the Cape, Australia and back.

A large attendance of old Rugbeians in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, to consider the commemoration of the late Judge Hughes, author of *Tom Brown's School Days*. It was decided that the subscription list would be open to the friends of Mr. Hughes all over the world; also that the funds be divided between a life-size statue and assisting the Rugby Mission among the poor of London and elsewhere.

The heroine of one of the French romances, Fleurette, the daughter of a gardner in the service of Antoine de Bourbon and Jeanne d'Albret, has just had a statue raised to her memory at Nerac, in the department of the Lot-et Garonne. Tradition says that it was to her that Henri de Bearn whispered love for the first time, but that he did not long remain faithful to her, and ultimately she died of grief. Her sad fate has formed the subject of many a poem now forgotten. According to other accounts (of which we are remained by the Paris correspondent of the *Globe*) the young Bearnais had already begun to sow his wild oats, which earned for him the famous nickname of the Vert-Galant, when he arrived at the Chateau of Nerac. Flourette was a great favourite of his mother. She is described as being very handsome, graceful, and fully resigned to her humble lot in life. The Prince struck by her beauty, at once paid court to her; she returned his affection, and for some time the young couple revelled in their love. But, alas! the gay adventures of the Vert-Galant were not of long duration. One day he pretended to be called away from Nerac, and left his Fleurette. Believing that he would return, she repaired every morning to the fountain of St. John, where they were accustomed to meet. At length the sad fact of his desertion dawned on her, and she resolved to die. Like another Ophelia, she went in the night to the fountain, and, after praying for Divine forgiveness, drowned herself in it. The next day her body was found, and nearest her heart were the tokens which her faithless lover had given to her.

After a long absence from London, Mr. and Mrs Kendal appeared, on June 10, at the Garrick (the management of which is temporarily in their hands) in a new play by Mr. Sydney Grundy entitled "The Greatest of These——," the missing word being, of course, charity. A lesson in the highest of the virtues is the purpose of a play which its author has obviously written with a view to suiting the special talents of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, who were both seen to special advantage—Mrs. Kendal as Mrs. Armitage, a middle-aged and matronly "femme incomprise" and Mr. Kendal as her husband, a stern, unyielding, self-righteous man of business, who is educated in the principles of common humanity only after a stubborn resistance.

ADMIRAL COLOMB ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

At the Royal United Service Institution, on June 5, Vice-Admiral P. H. Colomb read a paper on "The Functions of the Army and Navy in the Defence of the Empire." Earl Cowper presided. Admiral Colomb, in the course of his paper, said: —

DISPROPORTIONATE EXPENDITURE ON IMMOBILE DEFENCES.

I am desirous of opening a fuller and more comprehensive discussion on the functions of the Army and Navy in the defence of the Empire than has yet taken place. I am convinced that we do not yet fully understand what our relative functions are, and that as a consequence the Army labours under disabilities and encounters difficulties, many of which would disappear, and many would be mitigated, were a more complete understanding arrived at. I believe we make a mistake in not more closely associating the ideas of naval and of military defence in conjunction. My conviction is that, in side the United Kingdom to the greatest extent, and all through the Empire to a smaller extent, the proportionate expenditure on immobile defences is much too great; and that the Empire is not safe with only so small a military force ready to embark at short notice. There are generally two schools of defence contending, which may be called the instinctive and the reasoned. The instinctive school goes not beyond the first blush in its ideas. Here is a position which it is possible the enemy may attack; let us proceed to defend it without reference to anything else. The reasoned school declines to stop short at any locality. It insists on always looking at defence as a whole. Its principle is, not to prepare to meet attacks on positions when made, but to prevent the enemy from contemplating such attacks. Its aim is to convince him that he will not have time to complete an attack on any locality before the general defending force is upon him.

BETWEEN TWO SCHOOLS.

The British Empire consist of a number of positions, great and small, with sea or land frontiers, liable to be isolated by an enemy. In arranging the defence we must adopt the one school or the other. If the prospective action of the mobile force is sufficient to deter the enemy from thinking of attack, then the money spent on the immobile defence is wasted. If the action of the mobile force is not sufficient to prevent attacks, then the money which ought to have been spent on the mobile force has been misapplied to local defence which is incomplete, because it admits of the prospect of successful attack. But while we recognise that the Army alone can guard the land frontiers of our different territories, we cannot allow it to be supposed that the Army does not share in the defence of their sea frontiers. In every port, island, or shore open to the enemy's attack, the Army must be able to warn him that he will be kept at bay until the defending naval force arrives. How the Army can best do this is a separate question, to be more or less separately treated for each locality.

THE LESSONS OF THE PAST.

I have deprecated the habit we fall into of excluding past experience as our guide in preparation for defence, on the simple grounds that most of the material agencies of war have changed since then. I claim that until we examine, we cannot tell in what way the changes affect us. The first result of the changes is that the whole theatre of naval war is reduced in effective area. I judge it impossible to doubt that the less invader has many less chances in his favour, and must encounter many greater risks than were his lot in bygone times. The defence appears to have every advantage, and the attack every disadvantage, conferred upon them by modern changes in the material and appliances of war.

THE DEFENCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Considerable difference of opinion exists as to whether an enemy, having swept the seas of the Navy, would have an alternative of reducing these islands to submission by investment or by invasion. We are, happily, precluded from going into that dispute now for two reasons—the Army can have no functions in defence against investment, and investment presupposes the break up of the Empire and no defending Navy. But in the abstract the United Kingdom is, of all parts of the Empire, that which least requires garrison or land defence of any kind. Its position must be, and always has been, as the heart of the Empire, the great rendezvous of the naval defending force. So long as that force exists it is impossible for France, or Germany, or Russia, or all three combined, to contemplate attacks upon these shores on any scale which shall give notice of the intention. For the naval defending force will always be as near to the point to be struck at as the enemy's ports of issue are. Moreover, the advent of steam and the torpedo has immensely increased the certainty and overwhelming effect of the defending stroke. So, then, if, as we know the fear of the defending naval stroke did through ages of sailingship warfare preserve these shores from violation—except in cases where the country was, or was supposed to be, divided against itself—we are assured that the preservative effect is now more certain than ever it was, and the function of the Army in defence less than ever it was.

THE IDEA OF SUDDEN INVASION.

No doubt, the idea of sudden invasion is at the bottom of most, if not of all, our expensive preparations to fight a landed enemy. But I never heard of anyone of studying the experience of invasions or considering in detail the preparations it is necessary to make before such a thing could be carried out on any scale, who afterwards spoke of the possibilities of sudden invasion. If the Navy limits the size of the invading force to the 100,000 men, which is commonly taken, then on the face of it the preparations to fight the enemy on land are much too large and too expensive. If the Navy does not limit the size of the invading force, then our preparations for fighting it after it has landed are ridiculously inadequate.

THE NEED FOR A LARGER ARMY.

The highest function of the Army in defence is found in those Imperial frontiers where the Navy can have no functions, and where her assistance to the Army cannot extend beyond transport. But even distance from the assemblage of the mobile force does not make it more probable that the enemy will attack that position, even if it be weakly defended by localised or fixed force. The enemy has still to think of conquest, of plunder, or of destruction. He cannot conquer a large population with a small force; nor will he reasonably attempt a conquest that he has no prospect of holding, in face of a predominant Navy and a mobile Army ready to displace him. Plunder, so be of any use, must be carried home; and home is more or less barred by the dominant fleet. Destruction is a serious thing for the inferior sea-power to contemplate. Reprisals will certainly be measured out on twenty times the scale by the predominant fleet. After a review of this kind, in which it has been necessary to deal chiefly in generalities, I conceive that I have set up a "prima facie" case for a larger and mobile Army, to be obtained by suppressing all over the Empire, but most completely in the British Islands, those exaggerated ideas of localised and immobile defences which are now so strongly advocated, and which absorb funds that could and should go to the mobile Army.

DISCUSSION.

Field-Marshal Sir Lintorn Simmons urged that the Army and Navy must co-operate in all that was done for the defence of the Empire, and that there ought to be a thorough understanding as to their respective functions. In 1845 Sir John Burgoyne published a letter from the Duke of Wellington, in which attention was called to the absolutely defenceless condition of the United Kingdom. Although it was not for some years after that the Volunteer movement took its rise, he believed that that letter and that opinion had a great deal to do with it. He still thought the whole question had never been thoroughly considered, and until it had been determined what the strength of the Fleet should be, it would be exceedingly risky to reduce their military forces or their garrisons. It was true that a mobile force, such as that which Admiral Colomb referred to in the United Kingdom, would be far superior to the auxiliary and irregular forces, but the difficulty in regard to this question was one of expense. He believed the existence of the Volunteers had been of great use. In 1805 Lord Palmerston started a commission with regard to the defence of our naval ports, on which a large sum was expended. He doubted whether, if the Government had placed the question before a commission of the two Services competent to deal with it, those port defences would ever have assumed the extent to which they were carried.

Capt. James, Mr. Lawrence Swinburne, Gen. Sir H. Smyth, Admiral Close, Mr. Maguire, Gen. Sir C. C. Shute, Rear-Admiral Fitzgerald, and Mr. Nevin having spoken, Admiral Colomb replied, and the Chairman, in thanking the lecturer on behalf of those present, said he had been struck with the necessity of combined action between the Army and the Navy. He hoped that something would be done in this matter, and that the leading men at the War Office and the Admiralty would assist.

A Pan-Russian Exhibition was opened, on June 9, at Nijni Novgorod by M. Witte, Minister of Finance. The British Ambassador was present at the ceremony.

The report presented to the French Society Physical Science on the supposed supernatural powers of Mdlle. Couesdon is entirely unfavourable to that lady's claims.

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THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND ITALY.

The allusions made in the House of Commons on June 5 to the Italian Green Books on African affairs led to a discussion in the Italian Chamber on Saturday. Signor Fortis said the documents contained in the Green Books ought to have been communicated to the British Government before publication, and asked whether the omission was accidental or deliberate. The Foreign Minister, the Duke of Sermoneta, said such communication was customary but not obligatory. The Cabinet would follow the usage in future, but had deviated from it on the present occasion in consequence of the absolute necessity of removing suspicion and enlightening Parliament. He added:—Our publication has been subject to friendly explanations between two Cabinets, and I am happy to be able to assure Parliament that from these friendly explanations it is clear how frank and intimate is the cordiality of the relations fortunately existing between England and Italy." The Premier afterwards said that, if there were diplomatic usages to be observed there were also others which should be respected. It was not customary, for example, for one Government to enter into discussion with another in the Parliamentary tribune. The incident was then closed.

In the Senate also the Duke of Sermoneta replied to an interpellation on the same subject. He stated that he was glad to agree with a previous speaker with regard to the single and constant benevolence displayed by the British Government towards Italy. This was manifested in the documents published, which reveal the upright and loyal conduct of Britain towards the various Powers, and special benevolence towards Italy. When the British Government was obliged to refuse to that kingdom a request which had been made, it invested its refusal in so courteous a form, and supported it by such upright and fair arguments, as to exclude the possibility of offence or chagrin.

GERMANY'S SUBSERVIENCE TO RUSSIA.

The correspondent of the "Daily News" at Berlin wrote last Friday:—The whole semi-official German Press is set in motion. The Emperor Francis Joseph, in his speech to the Austro-Hungarian Delegations, it will be remembered, pointed out that the maintenance of European peace, in spite of the clouds in the East, was chiefly due to the activity of the Triple Alliance. The Vienna "Neue Freie Presse" was so bold as to conclude from these words that the Triple Alliance was determined to pursue an active policy in the East, and that Germany had left the path of Prince Bismarck's policy. This remark has sufficed to call forth sharp protests from Germany, where a concealed attack upon Russia is seen in it. The "Cologne Gazette" hastens to declare that not only the Powers of the Triple Alliance, but the other Powers, and especially Russia have done much for the maintenance of peace in the East, and that there is not the slightest reason for the assumption that Germany has changed the course of her Eastern policy. This eagerness of Germany to avoid everything which may affect Russia's susceptibilities is only a proof that the Czar is now the mightiest man in Europe.

SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT AT MOSCOW.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News" writes:—

It is most significant that the German public hears only of Vienna and Paris of an incident which occurred at Moscow at the banquet given by the German colony there on Saturday in honour of the German Princes, and which is anything but likely to raise the authority of the Fatherland abroad. The chairman drank the health of Prince Henry as representative of the Emperor William, and of the Princes "in his suite." The latter unsuitable expression was of course due to a slip of the tongue, and the speaker no doubt meant to say "in his company." But Prince Louis of Bavaria, eldest son of the Prince Regent Luitpold and presumptive heir to the Bavarian Throne, took the expression very much amiss. He rose immediately for a dashing speech, in which he pointed out that the German Princes had not come in Prince Henry's suite. They were not the Emperor's vassals, but his allies and so on. The result of this speech was that Prince Henry, the other Princes, and the German Ambassador immediately left the table.

Should this incident really have occurred as above represented, the attitude of the Bavarian Prince cannot be critised strongly enough. The way in which he treated the matter was a gross mistake—so gross indeed that one cannot help presuming that the little faux pas of the chairman was only the drop which made the cup of the Prince's anger overflow and that something must have happened before. At any rate it is a very unpleasant affair, which is the more deplorable as it will doubtless be taken advantage of by the Particularists at home and Germany's enemies abroad.

The whole statement is still doubled here, but I have good reason to believe that it is correct. It will be curious to see what impression the incident will produce in Southern Germany. Prince Louis has long been known to be rather jealously watching over the prerogatives of the royal house of Wittelsbach, but at the same time, he is said to be a true friend of the new German Empire.

Berlin, June 10.—The unpleasant incident opened by Prince Louis of Bavaria's somewhat rash speech at Moscow, has already been settled. The Prince, evidently feeling that his words might be misinterpreted and give rise to disagreeable misunderstandings, immediately after the occurrence sent the Emperor William a message explaining his words in such a manner that the monarch was convinced that the Prince had not in his mind anything to which exception ought to be taken.

AUSTRIA AND THE POWERS.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY COUNT GOLUCHOWSKI.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Standard" wrote on June 9:—

Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, made an important speech on foreign affairs before the Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation at Pesth to-day. Of the intervention of three of the Powers (including England) in the Armenian question, Austria, he said, did not approve. What was the consequence of that intervention? The reforms they asked for were conceded but remained a dead letter, and their mere announcement was sufficient to excite Mussulman fanaticism, and thereby led to the atrocities and scenes of terror which would remain a stain on the history of the nineteenth century. Instead of the harmony that was necessary among the Power that had urged the Sultan to introduce reforms, a split occured among them as to the means to be employed, and there arose an imminent danger of one-sided interference which would have been the signal for raising the entire Eastern question and kindling a general conflagration, that was the time when Austria took the initiative. The question then lost its acute character, all the cabinets adopting the principle of frank discussion. The unanimity thus obtained was the surest guarantee for the maintenance of peace. The position of the Armenians, no doubt, continued in the highest degree pitiable, but of two evils it was necessary to choose the less.

With regard to the serious charge Count Goluchowski, in the above passages of his speech, brought against the three powers, that is, practically against England, to the effect that it was their demand for reforms, and the Sultan's promise to grant them, that had in the last resort caused the massacres in Armenia and Constantinople, the Austrian Foreign Minister failed to produce a shadow of proof. Moreover, if his contention be correct, why does Count Goluchowski now enjoin reforms upon the Sultan? for to urge that ruler to bring about tolerable conditions in his provinces can have no other meaning. In to-day's speech the Count in fact, specifies the demands he has addressed to Turkey. For he says:—

She (Turkey) must find means of preventing further massacres and horrors. She must put a stop to enforced conversions and the persecution of the Christians. She must protect those who want to return to the faith of their forefathers against Mahomedan fanaticism. In a word, she must so alter the conditions of her Asiatic as well as European provinces as to justify the confidence of Europe in her vitality, or else she will approach nearer and nearer to her downfall, which finally her best friends—and we are certainly among them—will not be able to avert from her.

With regard to Austria's relations to the Great Powers, Count Goluchowski said:—

Our relations to Germany, out oldest ally, are those of the greatest intimacy, mutual confidence, and the closest understanding—relations which have become the second nature of both countries, and of which the continuance is secured to a distant future. We are more attached to Germany than ever before, and we both feel the need of constant mutual understanding on all international questions, and we try, in the most complete harmony with each other, to solve the problems that form the task of the Triple League. This alliance suits us best just as it now exists and we have no desire to change its form.

This remark was understood to refer to a controversy in the "Cologne Gazette" anent certain passages in the last Austrian speech from the throne. In continuing his speech, the Count addressed a few very sympathetic words to Italy, almost identical, in fact, with the recent royal speech, and then referred to Russia, with which Power Austria's relations were most satistactory. He said:—

We have absolutely no reason to view Russian policy with mistrust. We took notice of the statement of the Russian Cabinet that it would consent to nothing contrary to the Paris Treaty, and saw in it a new security for peaceful evolution. As long as Russia keeps to that course, she can count upon our unconditional loyal support; for what has been our aim for years and years? Only the consolidation of the state of affairs created in the East by international treaties; with the preservation of Turkey; the independence, strengthening, and free development of the several Balkan States and of friendly relations with them; and finally, the exclusion of the predominant influence of any single Great Power to the detriment of the rest of them. We can only hail the fact that Russia now adheres to this, our old Eastern policy; and we regard it as proof of the sincere intention of Russia to co-operate in the promotion of peaceful interest, that, in the first place, she has abandoned her intransigeant standpoint towards the Prince of Bulgaris by recognising his election, which this country, from the first moment, considered to be legal; further, that she endeavours to avoid everything which could arouse suspicion of her interference in the internal affairs of Bulgaria; and finally, that she uses every occasion to emphasise her respect for existing Treaties. As to ourselves, we shall continue the Balkan policy proclaimed so long ago. Our neighbours know that we should raise a determined protest against any act of violence from whatever quarter it came; and that we demand nothing for ourselves which would injure these Balkan States in their national existence. We are perfectly satisfied with what we have. We aspire to no expansion, and just as Providence has saved us from the temptations of a colonial policy, so our interests would be against the far more dangerous and injurious expansive policy in the East. We expect, however, from our nearest neighbours that amount of respect and friendly treatment which we, the elder among the nations, could claim from the younger offspring.

Referring to Crete, the Minister urged that it would be necessary to give practical effect to the Haleppa Convention, and thus to create a basis for an orderly condition of affairs. The Count praised the hitherto very correct attitude of Greece in the matter, and said it was clear that the serious inconveniences to her of the present state of affairs in Crete, arose from the Turkish administration in the island. Count Goluchowski then proceeded as follows:—

With France we are on the most friendly footing, simply because none of our interests ever clash with hers, and because France shows herself so sincerely and loyally attached to peace that we can always count upon her for a peaceful solution of European questions.

The remarks Count Goluchowski made on England were awaited with no little curiosity, but were so meagre as to give rise to a number of questions. A Czech deputy, for instance, asked whether the Vienna Foreign Minister had tried to intervene between England and Germany on the occasion of differences about South Africa; also whether the Minister would take up a certain position, if differences should arise between England and Russia. The Czech questioner contended that "Austria has no reason whatever for doing anything for England, since the latter is not to be relied on in matters of foreign policy." The Minister in his first speech had said that traditional sympathies connect this country with England, and that there was on both sides an endeavour to give expression to that sympathy in their present relations. As an instance, Count Goluchowski mentioned the recent question which arose out of Dongola expedition, and said England there appeared as the de

WRITERS AND READERS.

It is said that Mr. Rudyard Kipling has finished an American novel, the scene of which is laid in Massachusetts, and that the manuscript has preceded him to this country. This would be Mr. Kipling's first attempt, at all events on any scale, to deal with American life and character, and special interest would attach to the book for that reason. Even if it is complete, however, there is no prospect of its appearance in book form this year, and, indeed, the publication of his long-promised second volume of Barrack-room Ballads is still quite indefinite.

Mr. John Murray has been happily inspired in persuading the Earl of Lovelace to edit the definitive edition of Byron which he is to publish. Besides the mass of new Murray material which is available, any literary remains of Byron on the family side will now also be brought within the scope of the edition. Ada, the poet's only daughter, married the late Lord Lovelace, and their children, the present Lord Lovelace and Lady Anne Blunt, are thus his living representatives. Lord Lovelace has made a minute study of his grandfather as one of the great figures in English literature, and so is thoroughly at home with the task he has undertaken.

The committee of the Society of Authors have had their attention called to the special question of educational literature in connection with literary property. This branch of literature involves larger pecuniary interests than any other. They have, therefore, appointed a sub-committee with instructions to make such special inquiries as may seem desirable in the case of educational works. The sub-committee have drawn up a short table in the hope that educational writers generally will be able to assist them in giving all the information in their power. The sub-committee will be happy to receive copies of agreements for educational books and of publishers' accounts. Particulars of the points of inquiry can be obtained on application to the secretary of the Society of Authors, 4, Portugal street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.

Mr. Douglas Freshfield's long-expected book. The Exploration of the Caucasus is to be published by Mr. Edward Arnold within the next week or two. The text is written with the view of interesting both the general reader and the scientific student in a country which is very imperfectly known. Mr. Freshfield gives a concise account of the physical characteristics of the central portion of the Caucasian chain, and a sketch of the principal travels and adventures of the mountaineers who have penetrated its fastnesses. A special map has been prepared from the unpublished sheets of the recent Russian surveys; there is a remarkable series of illustrations, and finally a most informing appendix is included.

General Robley's book on Maori tattooing will be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. It contains letters which Sir George Grey and Sir John Lubbock have written to the author. He lectured the other evening before the Anthropological Institute on the somewhat odd subject which he treats here. He has made it a study since he served in the Maori war of 1864-5. The book owes its character to the completeness with which it is illustrated, there being over a hundred and fifty pictures. Altogether, it may fairly be described as a continuous and full history—alike by text and drawings—of the now nearly extinct art of Maori "moko."

Professor Taussig, of Harvard University, an American authority on economic questions, has written a work which will appear here shortly, entitled Wages and Capital. He examines the relations of capital to wages, and the question whether wages are paid from capital and product. His conclusion is that wages are paid from capital, but not from a rigid or predetermined fund of capital. In the second part of the book the literary history of the "wages fund" doctrine, and of the discussion of wages and capital, is followed in detail. Finally the advances which economic study has made in America are considered, stress being laid on the independence of American thought.

All About Bicycling is the title of a volume by Mr. Lacy Hillier which Messrs. Kegan Paul are about to publish. They will also issue at once a new handbook in the Village Labrary which they recently started. It deals with Pig-keeping for Profit, and is written by Mr. W. J. Malden. He is to write on the subject of converting arable land into pasture in the very timely Agricultural Series now in preparation by the same firm. This series, "designed to throw some light upon the possible remedies for the prevalent depression in agriculture," will begin with a volume on Chemistry by Mr. E. H. Hardie and Mr. T. B. Wood, both of whom are well-known authorities.

Mr. Murray will publish the Rev. W. H. Carnegie's volume, entitled Some Principles of Religious Education. Mr. Carnegie is the rector of Great Witley, and the addresses which constitute the book were delivered in Worcester Cathedral. They were delivered before the new Education Bill had been presented to Parliament, but that measure gives an interest to their appearance in permanent form. In Mr. Carnegie's own words, they endeavour to discuss one or two of the deeper aspects of questions to which the measure relates. Generally they aim at a consideration of the theory of religious education, of course from the point of view of Churchmen.

An English translation of an interesting little French work is to be published in a day or two by Messrs. Putnam. The reference is to the "Russian Portraits," as the English title is, of M. de Vogue, one of the French Academicians. As quite a young man M. de Vogue fought in the Franco-German War, and was made a prisoner at Beaumont. Later he entered the French diplomatic service, and was an attaché at Constantinople and St. Petersburg. During his residence in Russia he wrote these sketches, which deal largely with the life of the peasantry. He gives, so to speak, an inside view of the Russian peasant, and his French admirers regard it at once as singularly faithful and full of literary charm.

The second volume of the translation of Nietzsche's works will be published by Messrs. Henry at the end of the month. It is his Thus spake Zarathustra, and is regarded as perhaps the most important volume of the whole series. Of course Zarathustra is Zoroaster—the former being regarded as the correct word—and the book practically gives us the Nietzsche philosophy through his mouth. Unhappily, Nietzsche is never to write again, and the translation is being issued under the supervision of the "Nietzsche Archiv" at Naumburg. This consists of Mrs. Nietzsche Forster, his sister, and Dr. Koegel, an old friend. Dr. Alexander Tille, of Glasgow University, is the English editor.

The Duke of Argyl gives the sub-title Facts and Memories of Forty Years to his book Our Responsibilities to Turkey, which Mr. Murray will publish. Mr. Robert Bridges has made a selection of the songs and odes of Richard Watson Dixon for a volume which will shortly appear in Mr. Elkin Mathews's Shilling Garland. Mr. Edward Arnold is to publish Mr. H. J. Bull's account of the remarkable cruise which the whaler Antarctic recently made to the South Polar regions. It is illustrated. A poem on Abraham Lincoln, which won a prize of £100 offered by an American paper, is to be published here by Messrs. Putnam. The poet's name is Mr. Lyman Whitney Allen. Mr. T. P. O'Connor's volume of articles on Napoleon will be issued by Messrs. Chapman in a day or two. The "Lady's Pictorial" boasts with natural pride of having dispatched the only English lady journalist to the Russian Coronation at Moscow. The present issue of the paper contains a very large number of illustrations of the costumes worn by the principal ladies who attended the fetes, beginning with the Tsaritsa herself.

Mr. Murray's forthcoming edition of Byron's works in prose and verse will be eddited by Byron's grandson, the Earl of Lovelace. In addition to the new material collected for many years by Mr. Murray, the edition will contain unpublished MSS. and letters contributed by the editor from Lord Byron's correspondence with Lady Byron and other persons.

Mr. Murray does not expect to publish The Life and Letters of Samuel Butler, D.D., Headmaster of Shrewsbury, and afterwards Bishop of Shrewsbury, before the autumn. The biography is the work of the well-known author of Erewhon, Dr. Butler's grandson. The correspondence illustrates the scholastic, religious, and social life of England for half a century, beginning with the last year, after the French Revolution. Dr. Butler was the favourite pupil of the Rugby Headmaster, Dr. James, whose account of that famous school during the later years of last century will be given in the forthcoming work. In view of the present ecclesiastical controversies, much interest would be felt in Dr. Butler's correspondence on the state of the Church of England during the critical years 1830-40. The work is to be in two volumes, with portraits.

Messrs. Stanford have prepared a valuable map for Mr. E. A. Fitzgerald's Climbs in the New Zealand Alps, a work which we announced last Wednesday, and which Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish next ... Mr. Fitzgerald is the first traveller who has ... the Southern Alps of New Zealand. His ... occupied part of 1894 and the early parts of ... "For some years past," we are told, "the ... have sent survey parties up the West ... ys to try and find a feasible route, across ... ern Alps, to connect the gold-washing ... Gillespies and Okarito with the East- ... he Pass, discovered by Mr. Fitzgerald, now ... ane. The five lofty peaks, the ascent of ... he author is recorded in his book, were ... unscaled. The work contains appendices ... y, geology, glacier action, and zoology of ... aland Alps, and also sixty illustrations by ... whom we formerly named. The picture ... gerald, who, having lost his foothold, is ... a rope by the wall of a six thousand feet ... scalls a similar adventure that befel to ... rtin Conway's comrades in the Himalayas.

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

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And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
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The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
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The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
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Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

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"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."
"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

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BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., *Physician to the Westminster Hospital*
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT, *Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

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OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
same as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent, and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

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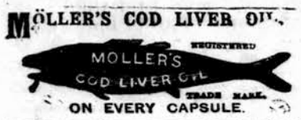
Sole Agents and Importers.

PERRY DAVIS'
PAIN-KILLER
Is used both internally and externally.
It acts quickly, affording almost instant relief from the severest pain.
For CRAMPS, CHILLS, FEVER,
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS,
NO REMEDY EQUALS IT.
Over 50 Years' experience proves that PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is the best Family MEDICINE for
BURNS, BRUISES, SPRAINS,
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA, & TOOTHACHE.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE Co., Ld.,
NEW YORK.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.



ON EVERY CAPSULE.

The only scientifically prepared Extract of the Fresh and Healthy Livers of the true Codfish, "Gadus Morrhua." Free from Hydroxyls, and consequently from "Aftertaste" and "Repeating," or any other possible objection.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Peter Möller's Cod Liver Oil is obtaining more favour with the Public and increased reputation amongst the Medical Profession, day by day.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
In the years 1851-1853, considerable attention was called to Cod Liver Oil; but its use was restricted in consequence of the crude method of its production; which gave a turbid, brownish, uncanny preparation, nauseous to the palate, and sometimes impossible of digestion.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Since then the introduction by Peter Möller of a new application of steam, conducted under his own personal supervision, has secured the utmost cleanliness in every detail of the manufacture, and the Public have been able to obtain a pure, sweet, reliable, and digestible Oil, when they *insisted* upon having Möller's—well, if they did not insist that was not Möller's fault.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
In forty years Möller made many improvements: All the so-called substitutes were carefully examined and analyzed, emulsions and mixtures, tinctures and essences, the bases of which were everything nearly—*except* Cod Liver Oil; and in the majority of cases no more expensive article than water (Aqua Pura).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
With these investigations it became more and more evident to Dr. Möller (who continued the researches of his father) that the "Active principle of Cod Liver Oil is the Oil itself," and not as some chemists have supposed in the "remaining five per cent." after the separation of the ninety-five per cent. of fat and fat-acids (so called).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Impressed also with the fact that, excellent as his Oil was, there yet remained something to be accomplished, before perfection could be claimed: in fact no Oil had ever been made which presented the extremely delicate and pleasant flavour of the Oil as it is found in the *freshly boiled livers*, therefore.—

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Important laboratory extensions were added, with every modern appliance for chemical investigation, and the exhaustive experiments of some ten years being prosecuted with renewed vigour, finally obtained reward in full measure. The practical outcome is an entirely new process, producing a totally different Cod Liver Oil, lighter in colour, more limpid, wholly free from the taste, the "after taste," and the odour of even the better kinds of Oil, and SUITED TO THE MOST DELICATE STOMACH.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
This Oil is now in every good Chemist's shop, and although considerable outlay has been incurred in chemical research, and in obtaining patents, the prices have not been advanced. All bottles are capsuled and bear the trade mark and perforated date as formerly. In case of difficulty or dissatisfaction write to Peter Möller, 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

Stephens Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

THE "NEW" MAHARAJAH HARMONIPHONE AND MUSICAL BOX.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ORNAMENT,
SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR OUR INDIAN CONSTITUENTS.

PLAYING 24 DISTINCT AIRS ON 4 CYLINDERS.

EXTRA SPARE CYLINDERS SUPPLIED TO ORDER.

EUROPEAN OR INDIAN MUSIC.

IN MASSIVE SOLID WOOD CASE, artistically inlaid with fancy coloured woods, forming a CONSPICUOUS and FASCINATING ORNAMENT, SPECIALLY SUITED FOR A PALACE OR DARBAR HALL.

Each Box has FOUR INTERCHANGEABLE CYLINDERS. Each playing Six distinct Airs, IN ALL PLAYING 24 SEPARATE AIRS.

WITH HIGHLY ORNAMENTAL TABLE, as illustrated, having drawers specially fitted to contain the spare cylinders when not in use. The Table and Box stand 48 inches in height, 46 inches in length and 27 inches in width.

We also supply THE SAME QUALITY HARMONIPHONE WITHOUT TABLE and measuring 36 inches in length, 18 inches in width and 14 inches in height.

THIS SPECIAL QUALITY OF HARMONIPHONE CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED FROM
THE SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
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ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS"
Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D
Neave's Food
FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.
"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS."
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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
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DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. **WHISKY.**
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TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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(PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.)
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TWENTY Highest Awards, representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

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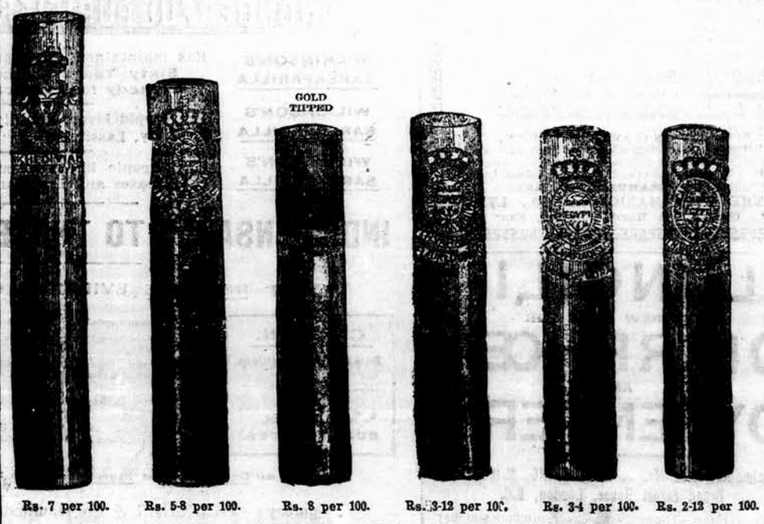
MESSRS. **THEODORO VAFIADIS & Co.'s**
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,
Smoked and known by every officer and gentleman throughout India and all over the world. They are highly recommended and approval by every one as the only genuine which have come out to India.
Purveyors to the Khedivial family at Cairo (Egypt) and to all Regimental Mess and Clubs throughout the world.
Our well-known brands are the favourites of the Regimental Mess and Clubs throughout India.



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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

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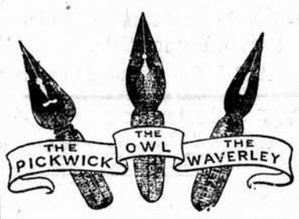

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats,
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DISINFECT WITH

"SANITAS"
DISINFECTING
POWDER
DIRECTIONS FOR USE:
"SANITAS" POWDER is non-poisonous and fragrant, and generates (by slow evaporation) the active oxygenated and aromatic healthful vapours of Pine and Eucalyptus Forests.
1.—Place in saucers about the room.
2.—Keep about a tablespoonful in all chamber utensils.
3.—Keep a tin for use in every closet.
4.—Sprinkle it over all drains twice a week.
5.—Place about a table-spoonful in all spittoons.
6.—Sprinkle it freely about stables, kennels, cow sheds, pig sties, poultry houses, rabbit hutches, farm yards, market places, factories, urinals, ash bins, &c.
7.—For disinfecting walls, ceilings, cattle-trucks and slaughter-houses, make the powder into a wash or milk by admixture with water and apply it in that form.
8.—Use it for scrubbing the floors of hospitals and workhouses, and the decks of ships.
PRICE OF THIS TIN,
1/-
THE SANITAS CO., LTD.,
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"'Sanitas' is a valuable disinfectant, having certain advantages over all others."—MEDICAL PRESS & CIRCULAR.
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very efficacious for Horses in my Regt
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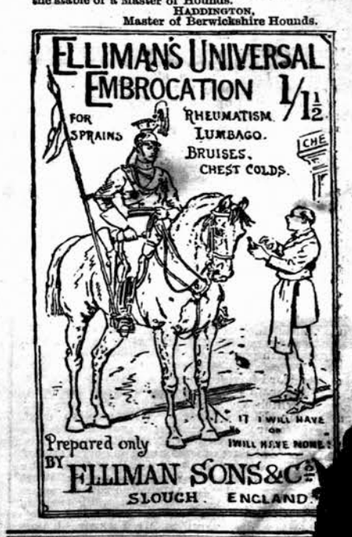
For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½



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